

MAY, 1967



Drive Motorcades Rolling to Washington . . . see page 16



LABOR'S PLACE IN HISTORY

CONSERVATIVES in and around Congress have been trying to pave the way for repeal of the Social Security Act, on the surface. Beneath the surface, they have been trying to sabotage the Johnson Administration's proposals to boost the law's benefits.

This is in spite of the fact that Social Security has a record of more than 30 years of benefiting wage earners in their elderly years when their days of work have come to an end.

As an alternative, the opponents of Social Security offer the idea that wage earners could provide themselves better protection through a private insurance plan. They say this can be done for the same money now being paid in Social Security taxes. The campaign, of course, is aimed at the younger worker who pays Social Security taxes a long time before reaping their benefits.

Foes of Social Security probably, in their hearts, know there is faint chance of repealing the law. Actually, the whole point of their attack is to keep benefits low by knocking out Administration proposals for improvements. Their arguments are shot full of holes.

For example, those who would destroy Social Security always omit one crucial point. Under the law, every dollar a worker puts into the fund in taxes is matched—by law—by the employer. It is hard to believe that any employer would match contributions to any private insurance program that a worker might set up for himself.

Another point always deliberately unmentioned by Social Security opponents is that workers have a lot more under the program than just cash benefits when they retire in their sixties.

The worker and his family are protected right now in case of disabling accident or disease, or death. If a man is 30 years old, for example, with a wife and two young children, his death benefits could be worth more than \$90,000 to the survivors. His disability benefits could be worth more than \$80,000.

Still another factor in the private insurance vs. Social Security argument concerns the matter of dollar value. Private insurance plans set a fixed dollar benefit payable on maturity. Social Security, on the other hand, has a history of rising benefits. Furthermore, private policies cover only retirement income, while Social Security covers in the event of disability or death.

The reason the Administration has proposed changes in the Social Security Act is that present benefits are inadequate to meet the needs. The present minimum for a retired worker and his wife is \$66 a month. It would go to \$105 under the proposed changes. The average retired couple now receiving \$144 a month would get about \$175 if the new enactments come to pass. The average payoff when most of today's younger workers start collecting cash benefits would soar far beyond this under the President's plan.

Something doesn't come from nothing, of course. Taxes must be increased to permit benefit increases. Yet Social Security does and will remain the best and cheapest protection available to every American wage earner, young or old.

Benefit increases would give the 30 per cent of workers now covered by private pension plans still more comfort. For those 70 per cent of American workers unprotected by private pension plans, the increases would at least remove them from existences of outright poverty.

Social Security Act improvements may emerge as the most important social welfare legislation now before Congress. If the proposals are watered down or fail, all workers will be the losers. If enacted, they will ensure a greater measure of security for young and old alike.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

JAMES R. HOFFA
General President
25 Louisiana Ave., N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

JOHN F. ENGLISH
General Secretary-Treasurer
25 Louisiana Ave., N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

FRANK FITZSIMMONS
General Vice President
2741 Trumbull Ave.
Detroit 16, Mich.

JOSEPH J. DIVINY
First Vice President
25 Taylor St.,
San Francisco 2, Calif.

EINAR MOHN
Second Vice President
1870 Ogden Dr.,
Burlingame, Calif.

HARRY TEVIS
Third Vice President
535 Fifth Ave.,
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

THOMAS E. FLYNN
Fourth Vice President
100 Indiana Ave., N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

GORDON R. CONKLIN
Fifth Vice President
320 University Ave.,
St. Paul 3, Minn.

GEORGE E. MOCK
Sixth Vice President
1722 J St.
Sacramento 14, Calif.

MURRAY W. MILLER
Seventh Vice President
1330 N. Industrial Blvd.,
Dallas 7, Texas

HAROLD J. GIBBONS
Eighth Vice President
25 Louisiana Ave., N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

JOSEPH TREROTOLA
Ninth Vice President
265 W. 14th St.
New York, New York

DOMINICK CALABRESE
Tenth Vice President
591 Summit Ave.,
Jersey City, N. J.

ROBERT HOLMES
Eleventh Vice President
2741 Trumbull Ave.,
Detroit, Michigan

RAY SCHOESSLING
Twelfth Vice President
133 S. Ashland Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

TRUSTEES

FRANK J. MATULA, JR.
1616 W. Ninth St.,
Los Angeles 15, Calif.

MAURICE R. SCHURR
4345 Frankford Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM PRESSER
2070 E. 22nd St.,
Cleveland 15, Ohio

THE INTERNATIONAL Teamster DEDICATED TO SERVICE

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

Volume No. 64, No. 5

May, 1967

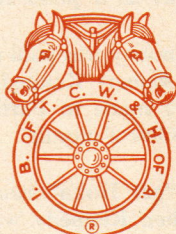
Mail Vote Underway on Freight Pact	7
<i>Fitzsimmons calls lockout employer political move</i>	
Flight Engineers Unanimously Approve Contract	10
<i>Big gains won in three-year agreement</i>	
NLRB Seeks Contempt Citation at Red Ball	12
<i>Asks Washington appeals court for ruling</i>	
John F. English Hailed in Boston	15
<i>Wins newspaper's Distinguished American Award</i>	
Motorcades Begin Rolling into Washington, D.C.	16
<i>'Jo' Hoffa cuts ribbon at DRIVE sendoff</i>	
John T. O'Brien Dies in Chicago	18
<i>Teamsters mourn loss of 1st vice president</i>	
Ray Schoessling Named to General Executive Board	20
<i>Long-time Teamster respected Chicago labor leader</i>	

A SPECIAL REPORT: On Page 2

**They're Speaking Out On Jimmy Hoffa's
Unjust Imprisonment**

A SPECIAL REPORT: On Page 24

Hoffa First Political Prisoner In Two Generations



The International Teamster has an average monthly circulation of 1,506,608 and an estimated readership of 3,800,000 (based on average impartial surveys of periodicals). It is the largest labor publication in the world.

Editorial material should be addressed to:
Teamsters Union, Office of Public Relations and Publications,
25 Louisiana Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C. 20001.



POSTMASTERS—ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, Mailing List Department, 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. 20018. Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington 18, D. C., by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs Warehousemen & Helpers of America, and second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Printed in U.S.A. Subscription rates: Per annum, \$2.50; Single Copies, 25 cents. (All orders payable in advance.)
Printed in national and informational editions.

16th Admission**Justice Dept. Admits Bugging
Codefendant in Hoffa Trial**

The U. S. Department of Justice has admitted a codefendant in the mail fraud conspiracy case against Teamster General President James R.

Hoffa was the victim of FBI 'bugging' while under indictment.

Only recently, the Justice Department also admitted wiretapping

Charles O'Brien, Teamsters International Union Organizer and close associate of Hoffa. O'Brien had his case reversed by the Supreme Court because of the wiretapping and won a new trial.

The latest government admission of wiretapping brought to 16 the number of instances in which those indicted were put under electronic surveillance during the time Bobby Kennedy was Attorney General.

Involved was George Burriss, who received an 18-month sentence in connection with the Chicago case, which is now awaiting action by the Supreme Court.

In spite of the widespread bugging and wiretapping admissions by the Justice Department, officials deny that Hoffa himself was ever the victim of bugging.

Teamster members find it difficult to believe that if Bobby Kennedy, while attorney general, could not restrain himself from wiretapping and bugging men he wanted less, he would have restrained himself from wiretapping and bugging Hoffa.

Other Editors Say:**Getting Hoffa**

(Editor's Note: The following editorial appeared in the Wednesday, March 29, 1967, issue of the Indianapolis News.)

THE jailing of Teamsters Union boss James R. Hoffa on a charge of jury-tampering in Tennessee has been roundly proclaimed as a triumph of justice. A review of the record suggests it might well be the opposite.

This newspaper has been highly critical of many things which have occurred in the realm of big labor, and we have never been noted for our special enthusiasm toward Jimmy Hoffa. Our comments on this subject can hardly be considered as partisan in his behalf. The simple fact is that the Hoffa case is studded with irregularities.

On the immediate matter at issue, Hoffa was convicted for allegedly tampering with a jury in a previous trial concerning the ownership, by his wife, of a truck-leasing firm. The government's chief evidence that he had tampered with the jury was the testimony of witness Edward Grady Partin.

It subsequently developed Partin had been planted in Hoffa's camp as an agent provocateur, was receiving money from the Justice Department, and was divulging to the government lawyers details of Hoffa's defense strategy. All of this was in violation of the privileged relationship supposed to prevail between a defendant and his lawyer.

In the courtroom, the jury was prevented from hearing testimony impeaching Partin's story, information on his general and immediate credibility, his long history of legal difficulties and the favored treatment he suddenly began receiving from the Justice Department, or details of his status as a plant for the government.

Justice Department agent Walter Sheridan testified that no money was paid to Partin. Yet, as Ralph de Toledano notes in his book on Robert Kennedy, "RFK: The Man Who Would Be President," payments were made to Partin and the Justice Department later admitted "that checks for \$300 a month . . . were paid over to Partin's ex-wife."

The jury-tampering trial was the culmination of a long "get Hoffa" campaign by then Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, which began when Kennedy was chief counsel to the Senate Labor Rackets Committee. Kennedy simply piled indictment after indictment upon Hoffa until he could get a conviction. Reportedly, there were some 300 men on the Justice Department's "get Hoffa" squad.

This fact alone would raise serious questions about the quality of justice being dispensed in the Hoffa case. The conduct of the jury-tampering trial, plus such other items as Kennedy's planting of an anti-Hoffa story in Life magazine, raise still more. Kennedy obviously used the legal machinery of the country in what amounted to a personal vendetta.

Such things are not supposed to happen under the American system of law. Whatever Jimmy Hoffa's actions or omissions, he is entitled to a fairer shake than this. We believe Congress should take a close look at the Justice Department's conduct in this case.

Whereas**Local Union's
Ad Publicizes
Hoffa Resolution**

Teamster Local 89 of Louisville, Ky., recently purchased a full-page advertisement in the Louisville (Ky.) Times to publicize a resolution passed by the members unanimously in support of General President James R. Hoffa with the goal of returning him to society.

Signed by all 7 members of Local 89's executive board, the resolve stated:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the members of Teamsters Local Union 89 takes this action to advise the public that the officers, agents, and members pledge our support to our General President, James R. Hoffa, and urge the general public to intervene in this miscarriage of justice and help return to our society a man who is dedicated to the working class of people and who is forever conscious of his obligations to the public."

Some 16 points were listed leading to the resolution. Cited were Hoffa's contributions to the achievements of

better wages, hours, and working conditions for Teamsters Union members; the erasure of wage differentials existing because of race, color, or creed; establishment of outstanding health and welfare and pension plants for members; industry-wide bargaining benefiting both the employer and the member; increasing the membership of the International Union, and numerous other accomplishments.

The resolve also stated:

"WHEREAS, he gained a reputation of dealing fair and honestly with both the employers and members of our union and gained the respect of each of them; and

"WHEREAS, during the attack upon the labor movement and especially the Teamsters Union and primarily upon him as an individual, he never lost concept of his obligation to the members of the Teamsters Union and to this entire nation . . . therefore, be it resolved . . ."

The *Times* advertisement was signed by Local 89 officers: Paul W. Priddy, president; Marion Winstead, secretary-treasurer; Joseph Burrell, vice president; Marcus Judd, recording secretary; and Richard Fischer, Raymond Riddell, and Emmett Nall, trustees.

The Helping Hand

As Teamster General President James R. Hoffa arrived at the U.S. District Court Building March 7th, newsmen and photographers swarmed in near riot to get one last sensational headline, one last sensational picture. When they trampled one of their brothers to the ground, Hoffa extended a helping hand, a gesture which has been Hoffa's trademark throughout his life.



Wheels of Injustice

(Editor's Note: the following is excerpted from a recent issue of The Dispatcher, published by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.)

THE WHEELS of injustice have been grinding for a long time for Jim Hoffa. On September 23, 1960, the late President Kennedy, then a U.S. Senator and Democratic Party candidate, said in a Salt Lake City campaign speech that "an effective attorney general could remove James Hoffa as head of the Teamsters Union."

Robert Kennedy, as attorney general, quickly started his long-range effort to "get" Hoffa. A special division in the Department of Justice was set up with this specific goal. And it stopped at nothing in its drive—including wiretapping, bugging, intimidation of witnesses, corrupting jurors, and the outright buying of a stoolpigeon named Edward G. Partin, a man against whom the Justice Department had so much evidence that he could have spent a total of 78 years in prison and paid fines up to \$260,000.

This case is a labor frame up. When Uncle Sam, with such tremendous and awesome power, buttressed by remarkable scientific devices and virtually unlimited economic resources, turns loose this strength to frame up one man, the chances of success are ultimately very good to gain a conviction.

THE MAIN TARGET is not so much the leader but the union itself. The union will be severely handicapped by the jailing of one of the most determined and resourceful trade union leaders to come along in a long time in this nation.

These days, Bobby Kennedy—now a U.S. senator with his sights set on the Presidency—is trying harder to be all things to all men. Therefore he has been denying that he ever knew anything about any wiretapping going on at his orders. Yet it was the FBI's J. Edgar Hoover who publicly called Bobby a liar, and said he had letters to prove that Kennedy not only knew, but requested wiretapping and bugging on many occasions.

Eventually there will be a better understanding by a majority of the American people about the constructive role played by Hoffa in both the Teamsters Union and the labor movement in general.

People are becoming less apathetic, and times have been changing. Most Americans will some day soon understand that Jimmy Hoffa has been the victim of a labor frame up—aimed at the working people of this country.

You Can Never Be Sure

(Editor's Note: The following editorial appeared in a recent issue of the Cass Lake Times, Cass Lake, Minnesota.)

THE great men of history are the men who climbed out of the grave, and buried those who were shoveling dirt on them.

Veterans of the 1st World War will recall the name Joseph Caillaux. Caillaux had a distinguished career in French politics from 1902. He had been Minister of Finance, and Premier for a decade or more, and had made many powerful political foes.

In the Spring of 1914, Gaston Clamette, editor of *Figaro*, accused Caillaux of duplicity, and published a letter from Caillaux to his wife "to prove it."

After a sensational trial, Caillaux's wife was acquitted. In August, the Germans crossed the Belgian border. World War I had begun. Caillaux suggested talking peace with Germany. He was arrested, tried and convicted of treason, and stripped of his citizenship.

He was in prison three years.

Then, in 1925, the French government fell; and Joseph Caillaux was recalled, his citizenship restored; and he was made Minister of Finance. Caillaux tackled an impossible job and saved France.

Yesterday's morning daily screamed: "Hoffa Enters Prison." Thus "ends"

the fight between "The Dynasty" and the colorful leader of the Teamsters Union.

But, you can never tell. Hoffa was convicted by methods not too much different than "a bill of attainder," and his trial has had even the solid conservatives asking:

"How come? If they can do that to Hoffa, they can do it to any American."

Meanwhile, Hoffa, acquainted with history, is patiently waiting for the "King Maker Organization" to blow itself out.

"Let Fortune empty her whole quiver on me;

"I have a soul, that like an ample shield

"Can take it all, and verge enough for more."

No matter what happens, we are wagering that James Hoffa can say:

"I will return, and see an end to a government that justifies wiretapping, hired witnesses and 'lettres de cachet'."

ILWU Passes Convention Resolve Supporting Hoffa and Teamsters

Delegates to the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union 17th biennial convention in San Francisco, Calif., April 3-7, approved the following statement of policy on James R. Hoffa:

"The jailing of Teamsters Union General President James R. Hoffa is the payoff in one of the most outrageous frame-ups in the history of American labor. The vendetta against Hoffa started some 10 years ago when the McClellan committee, reinforced by the politically ambitious Kennedys, began its long drawn-out campaign of persecution against one of the nation's imaginative and successful union leaders.

"The drive against Hoffa went into high gear on September 23, 1960, when the late President Kennedy in a Democratic Party campaign speech (televised) said that if he became President "an effective attorney general could remove James Hoffa as head of the Teamsters Union." Under U. S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy, a special division of the Justice Department was set up with this sole goal. The history of this special division, its unconstitutional use of wiretapping, bugging, espionage, surveillance, harassment of Hoffa and his defense attorneys, is well known by now.

"That this was a frame-up, we have no doubt, because the classic technique of frame-up was used—the use of a paid and planted stoolpigeon on whom the government had the goods and for whom the price of testimony was the promise of immunity.

"This was delineated in no uncertain terms when Chief Justice Earl Warren, the lone dissenter in a last appeal before the Supreme Court, referred to the government stoolpigeon, one Edward Partin, as a 'jailbird languishing in a Louisiana jail under indictments for such state and federal crimes as embezzlement, kidnapping, and manslaughter (who) contacted federal authorities and told them he was willing to become, and would be useful as, an informer against Hoffa . . .'. Warren said that the use of this government stoolpigeon was 'offensive to the fair administration of justice.'

"The ILWU will continue its support of Hoffa and the Teamsters Union. We believe that the true story of the Hoffa frame-up will one day be told and Hoffa will be vindicated and the American labor movement will emerge stronger than ever.

"Despite the unrelenting persecution of its leader, we are impressed by Hoffa's last message as he went to prison, when he said regarding the Teamsters: 'This will never be a weak union . . . remember this.'

"The ILWU's alliance in joint bargaining and mutual support with the Teamsters Union will continue strong as ever. We have no intention of being intimidated or threatened in any way, at any time, by those forces that jailed Teamster President Jimmy Hoffa."

ILWU Fears Wiretapping Here to Stay

Wiretapping—a serious threat to unions—has become such a convenient device for government that it is not likely to be outlawed: This fear was expressed by the officers of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union in their report to the delegates attending the ILWU's recent 17th biennial convention.

In discussing the national scene, the ILWU delegates were informed that "the trend to wiretapping is less cheering." The officers reported a statement by a panel appointed by the Office of Science and Technology—a White House agency—which came up with the conclusion that there has been "severe erosion" in recent years of the individual's "right to privacy."

"Indeed," the panel was quoted, "modern electronic instruments for wiretapping and bugging have opened any human activity to the threat of illicit invasion of privacy."

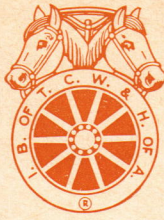
The ILWU officers headed by Harry Bridges, president, further stated:

"That wiretapping is a serious threat to unions has been obvious to the ILWU ever since the early days of the Bridges case. Its growing use, as demonstrated in the Hoffa case, is just another indication of the failure of organized labor to recognize that a method used against a Bridges or a Hoffa can be used against a Meany or a Reuther. We are not aware that the AFL-CIO has spoken out against the use of wiretapping in the Hoffa case."

Continuing, the ILWU officers said:

"The whole issue of wiretapping has received much attention lately, in part because . . . of the open dispute between former Attorney General Robert Kennedy and FBI head J. Edgar Hoover. It has been a case of the pot calling the kettle black, each one saying that the other had authorized certain taps subsequently held illegal . . .

"We fear that wiretapping is such a convenient device that it is not likely to be outlawed."



From The

FIELD

Son of Teamster Is Champ Skater

Sixteen-year-old Don Cernanec, son of Paul Cernanec, a member of Teamster Local 336 in Cleveland, Ohio, is a good prospect to represent the United States as a speed skater in the Olympics.

The youngster has competed in speed skating trials for 5 years and has won more than 80 awards, medals, and trophies. His accomplishments include capturing the U.S. National Outdoor championship at St. Paul, Minn., and the U.S. Outdoor title at Lake Placid, N.Y., last year.

When competing in the 14-15 year bracket, young Cernanec set national records in the 800-yard, 1,100-yard and mile races.

In the off season, the boy competes in bike races to keep his legs in condition and rides between 50 and 100 miles a day just to keep in shape.

Irish Teamo Does St. Patrick's Jig

For more than half a century, James W. Gallivan of Jamaica Plain, a 65-year-old member of Teamster Local 82 in Boston, Mass., had danced a jig on St. Patrick's Day, but then he suffered a bad accident last summer while engaged in his duties for the moving and storage firm of Casey & Hayes, Inc.

Gallivan, known as "Gally" everywhere, lost his left leg by amputation. The leg was so badly mangled, said Gally, that "the doctor told me himself." And Gally replied, "If you have to do it, it has to be done."

Once it was done, Gally remembered he had a dancing date again this past St. Patrick's Day. So he worked hard at learning how to walk on his new artificial leg, then waltz.

By the time the Great Day came around last March, Gally had learned how to do a little step-dance of his own.

"It's all in the balance and the swing," he said. "You do miss the old leg, though, because it was so active."

And dance again he did last March 17th.

Foster Children Find Teamster Benefactor

Through the years, Sam Bigelow, a recently retired member of Teamster Local 89 in Louisville, Ky., and his wife, Gertrude, have cared for a total of 102 foster children.

The Bigelow program of help for foundlings began

15 years ago when their own daughter began growing up. They got that lonesome feeling.

They contacted the Kentucky Department of Child Welfare and within a few weeks the Bigelows got their first foster baby, a 4-week-old boy. Soon after, the child was adopted and taken to a new home.

That's when the Bigelows decided to care for several children at a time—because it was too easy to get too attached to just the lone child.

At times, the Bigelows have had as many as 8 youngsters at a time in their care. To make the task easier, they converted their dining room into a nursery.

In all the years, the Bigelows have lost only one foster child and that was a little boy who died at 7 months following a tracheotomy.

Teamster Aids Neighbors With Snowmobile

When Lansing, Mich., recently suffered an unprecedented 24-inch snowfall causing drifts several feet high, traffic was impossible and the entire city was literally closed down.

Many neighborhoods were still snowbound after 3 days of waiting for snowplows. Families were beginning to run out of milk and other necessities.

Lloyd C. McKim, president of Teamster Local 580, got a call from a friend who was in desperate need. Somehow McKim managed to find a store open by swooping around in his snowmobile, bought \$50 worth of bread, butter, eggs, and milk, and headed for the distraught family.

Upon receiving the items, the family set up an emergency "store" in its garage to help other neighbors. McKim, meanwhile, was breezing along elsewhere in his snowmobile to help others in similar plight.

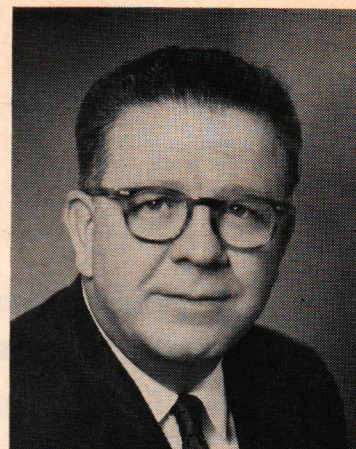
Teamster to Aid In Traffic Study

Joseph F. Mangan, president of Teamster Local 807 in New York City, recently was appointed by Mayor John Lindsay to serve on a task force study panel seeking a solution to traffic problems involving truck delivery in mid-Manhattan.

The mayor asked the group to consider the feasibility of nighttime delivery service. Mangan was among those members of the panel indicating they would not rubberstamp the mayor's proposal.

Pointing out the drawbacks to nighttime delivery, Mangan said the same idea was turned down 10 years ago during the Wagner administration after both unions and management opposed the plan.

Message of the General Vice President



A Revealing Vote

AS THIS ISSUE of the monthly journal goes to press, machinery is being set up to conduct a mail referendum vote on a new proposal for renewal of the National Master Freight Agreement. It is a considerably better agreement than the first proposal upon which members involved voted in a majority to accept.

The vote on the first proposal, however, told us many things in addition to members' assessment of the employers' first offer.

Many of our members did not vote, and we can assume two things from their failure to vote. We can assume, because of the wide publicity given the terms of the proposal, that they were satisfied and did not bother to attend ratification meetings.

Number two—and this is a significant assumption—they felt that government intervention would determine any settlement, and that they did not have a great deal to say about it anyway.

I think the deep-seated resentment comes from those who did vote and voted to reject the agreement.

They resent that today their union negotiators go to the bargaining table under the continual threat from Congress that if a settlement isn't quickly arrived at there will be anti-strike or compulsory arbitration legislation.

They resent statements from Congress which declare: "Settle, or else," and they resent the silence from Congress when employers lock out to create a national emergency, hoping anti-labor legislation will result. They resent the attitude of some in Congress to settle or else, even if the settlement undermines the standard of living of their wives and children.

They resent government guidelines on wage settlements, when they read of spiraling business profits and know that government has placed no guidelines on prices established by industry.

They resent government pressure to stay on

the job because of the war in Vietnam, when they know industry is piling up huge war profits while insisting its workers adhere to government guidelines in wage increases.

They resent being locked out of their jobs—while honoring the Teamster pledge never to engage in a national strike—knowing the employer locked them out to achieve political ends, even though our members are violently opposed to the employer's political view point.

Free collective bargaining is not failing in this country, in the few instances where it still exists. But it is being strangled by government interference, which hangs like a dark cloud over every bargaining table, ready to storm violently if unions don't settle, or else.

Labor strife will be reduced to a minimum if government, if vocal members of Congress, finally say to employers:

"Go to the bargaining table and settle your differences, and don't expect the government to step in."

Once so informed, industry will not try to turn every collective bargaining situation into a crisis, hoping to get anti-labor legislation.

Once this kind of atmosphere is established, working people of America will make wise decisions in labor-management relations; the confusion will disappear.

I say this because working people are the backbone of the health and welfare of the country, and they prove it 365 days out of every year by the sweat of their brow.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Frank C. Hoffmann". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

STATE OF THE UNION



Local 299 members in Detroit found the padlocks on the door when they reported to work, as employers staged a

nationwide lockout, trying to create a national emergency in an attempt to get Congress to pass anti-strike legislation.

New Offer Better

Mail Referendum Being Conducted On National Master Freight Contract

AS THIS ISSUE of the International Teamster went to press, approximately 450,000 members involved in the renewal of the National Master Freight Agreement were being sent ballots for voting on a considerably-sweetened offer by the employers.

The new proposal provides for a minimum of \$10 per week on the hourly rate immediately, with all increases retroactive to April 1, 1967, and immediate improvements in health and welfare and vacations.

The mail referendum was ordered by the Teamster General Executive Board even though members had already voted in meetings to accept the employers' first offer.

The first proposal provided for hourly increases of 23 cents the first year, 12 the second year, and 13 cents the third year, for a total hourly wage package of 48 cents.

The new offer provides for 25 cents the first year, 15 cents the second year, and 15 cents the third year, for a total of 55 cents increase on the hourly rate over the three years of the agreement.

The \$1 increase in the employer payments to health and welfare was moved from the 2nd year of the agreement to the first year, to give the union immediate funds to keep abreast of the continual spiraling medical costs throughout the nation.

Two days funeral leave with pay, in the event of death in the member's immediate family, under the new proposal, is effective the first year of the agreement instead of the third year.

The new proposal was presented to representatives of approximately 370 freight locals at a meeting in Chicago, where negotiations coincided with efforts of Chicago local unions to resolve a lockout there.

It was expected that the Chicago settlement will parallel the terms of the National Master Freight Agreement. Shortly after the members in the Chicago meeting voted to recommend the new national proposal to



Members of Teamster policy committee gather in Chicago for consultation during late stages of bargaining. At the session they voted to recommend acceptance of employers' proposal in a mail referendum now in progress.

their memberships, the Chicago lock-out was called off by the Chicago employers.

General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons, the Teamsters chief negotiator, recommended the new settlement to the freight local representatives after it had received the unanimous backing of the IBT general executive board and the national master freight negotiating committee.

Fitzsimmons hailed the new agreement as the largest money package

ever received in the freight industry, declaring:

"The agreement represents the continued policies of the International Union as laid down by our General President James R. Hoffa, and the determination of the general executive board and the policy committee members to carry on those policies."

Fitzsimmons reminded the representatives that "even though the press, radio and TV have long worried the general public that the Teamsters had the power to paralyze the nation with

a general strike, it was the employers who brought the country to its knees by shutting down the industry with a management lockout."

Fitzsimmons said:

"Throughout all the propaganda, we pledged to the country that the Teamsters would never call a general strike. We honor that pledge today, having worked since March 31st without a settlement in an effort to keep the nation's economy thriving."

The Teamster General Vice President called the two-day lockout by trucking management a politically-motivated move from which the truck owners hoped to get anti-strike and anti-labor legislation from the Congress.

Fitzsimmons labeled the truckers' excuse for invoking the lockout a "sham." Truckers had declared it was a "defensive shutdown" to protect against "wildcat strikes" by Teamsters to "whipsaw" the industry.

Fitzsimmons pointed out that only in a few locations had there been work stoppages, these by members disturbed over press reports that gave the impression that an 11-cent cost-of-living increase due under the old agreement would not be paid.

"A few localized stoppages in an industry employing nearly one-half million people in thousands and thousands of terminals across the country can hardly be called 'whipsawing' an industry," Fitzsimmons declared.

"In spite of the fact that it was the truckers who shut down the industry, we hear no moaning and wailing from the management friends in Congress calling for anti-lockout legislation," Fitzsimmons declared.

"We still hear these apologists for management calling for 'settlement or else' in collective bargaining situations, and when they say 'settle or else' they are talking about the labor unions of the nation."

Fitzsimmons declared to freight local union representatives in Chicago that the mail referendum vote would be held even though members had already voted to accept the employers' first offer.

"However, we are presenting the new proposal to the membership in a mail referendum to insure that the greatest possible number of those involved in this agreement be given an opportunity to express themselves on the merits of the proposal," Fitzsimmons said.

Teamster General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons gives a report of the national bargaining committee to policy committee members in Chicago meeting.

Vice President Thomas E. Flynn, director of the Eastern Conference, listened as General Secretary Treasurer John F. English counsels members of the policy committee. English told committee that the union seeks an honorable settlement, and that the new proposal is such an offer.



A Letter From Frank Fitzsimmons

Dear Sir and Brother:

A secret ballot mail referendum is being conducted among the eligible voters to determine whether to accept the final offer of settlement which has been presented by the employers in the National Master Freight Agreement negotiations.

This offer has been overwhelmingly adopted and recommended for acceptance by representatives of the Local Unions involved and is unanimously recommended for acceptance by the National Negotiating Committee and the General Executive Board of the International Union.

On this page is a set of instructions to voters. To vote, read carefully and carry out the instructions.

Please note that this referendum is being conducted and the votes will be tallied in accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, Section 4(b) and Article XII, Section 1(b) of the International Constitution.

The new Agreement is an excellent package, and you are strongly urged to vote "Yes."

With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,
Frank E. Fitzsimmons
General Vice President

Denver Officer on Commission

Richard E. Rhodes, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 219 in Denver, recently was appointed by Colorado Gov. John Love to serve on a judicial commission to nominate Denver District Court judges. The commission was established under provision of an amendment approved by the voters last November.

Local Officer Named to Rights Unit

Henry Butler, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 730 in Washington, D.C., recently was named chairman of the Prince George's County (Md.) Human Relations Commission.

Butler, an incumbent member of the commission, was named to the 2-year chairmanship by the county commissioners.

National Master Freight Agreement

Instructions to Voters on Employers' Final Offer of Settlement

1. Read the ballot you will receive in the mail carefully before placing an "X" in the appropriate box.
2. Fold your marked ballot and put it in the envelope marked "secret ballot envelope." Seal the envelope.
3. Insert your secret ballot envelope in the envelope addressed to the International Union.
4. Seal the envelope addressed to the International Union and *place your name* in the upper left-hand corner.
5. Deposit the envelope in the mail as soon as possible. Your ballot must be received at the Washington, D.C. office of the International Union no later than 12 o'clock midnight, Friday, May 26, 1967.
6. NOTE WELL:

(a) Place your name in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope addressed to the International Union, but do NOT write your name on the ballot or the SECRET BALLOT envelope.

(b) Your vote is secret. Your name will serve the purpose of checking eligibility only. The envelope addressed to the International Union will be recorded upon receipt, but the sealed ballot envelope containing your ballot will be deposited unopened and mingled with all other ballots cast by members of your Local Union so that when it is opened and counted, there will be no possibility of identifying you with the ballot you cast.

Backpay Award



Two members of Teamster Local 207 in Kansas City, Mo., recently were reinstated to their jobs at Pioneer Dairy and received backpay with interest following a National Labor Relations Board ruling on an unfair labor charge brought against the employer by the local union. Shown during the distribution of the checks are (left to right): Charles Haster, Local 207 business representative; Bob Berry who got a check for \$2,534; Joe Miniace, union attorney; Carl Brown who received a check for \$1,918; Furman Joye, Local 207 secretary-treasurer.

Unanimously

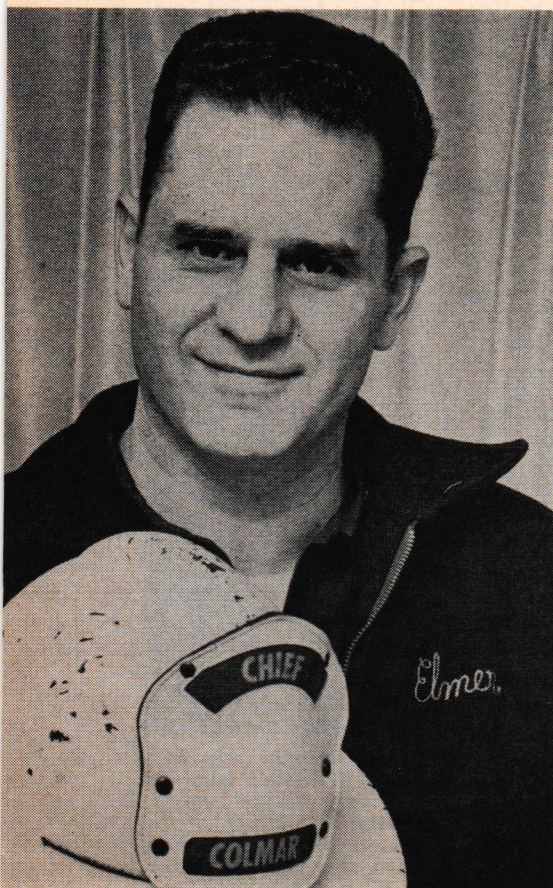
Flight Engineers, Attendants OK Modern Air Transport Pact

Newly-organized flight engineers and attendants employed by Modern Air Transport recently ratified unanimously an initial 3-year contract which included a union shop clause.

Henry Breen, director of the Teamsters Union Airline Division, said International Vice President Harold J. Gibbons assisted in the negotiations handled by W. F. Genoese of the division.

Honored

Elmer Hagen, a member of Teamster Local 384 in Norristown, Pa., recently was named "Driver of the Year" for 1967 by the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Assn., and was presented the award by Gov. Raymond P. Shafer. Hagen received a \$100 bond from the local union in recognition of his achievement. An employee of Tose, Inc., Hagen has driven 1.2 million miles in 19 accident-free years. He is shown displaying the hat which he wears as chief of the Colmar, Pa., fire company.



Highlights in the contract applicable to both engineers and attendants included — besides the union shop clause—dues checkoff, 15 days' sick leave in the second year, full dead-head and ferrying pay, full school pay, 65 cents per hour domestic per diem pay and 70 cents for international per diem, 15 days' vacation after the second year, a good seniority clause, a moving clause for change of domicile, company-paid inoculations, passports and medical examinations, and a company-paid \$100,000 insurance policy for any employee going into war zones.

Flight engineers were guaranteed 60 hours of flying or 30,000 miles per month, with a 2.75-cent per mile rate for work over the minimum. Engineers on CV-990's get \$1,400 per month after 9 years, and those on DC-7's get \$900 per month plus .052 cents per mile after 6 years. Full rest periods are protected and stand-by time pay was negotiated at a rate of half-time.

Flight attendants were guaranteed \$3 an hour for all hours worked in excess of 65 hours and can reach a maximum base salary of \$520 a month after 6 years. Senior flight attendants get \$1.25 extra for each hour flown.

Stand-by pay for senior flight attendants was established at \$2 per hour, and \$1.50 per hour for others.

Check flight attendants get an extra \$45 a month and instructors receive an additional \$60 per month. The company agreed to pay \$6 per hour for each flight attendant when cleaning or assisting in cleaning an aircraft.

Transportation allowances were negotiated and a \$10 monthly clothing allowance was included in the contract.

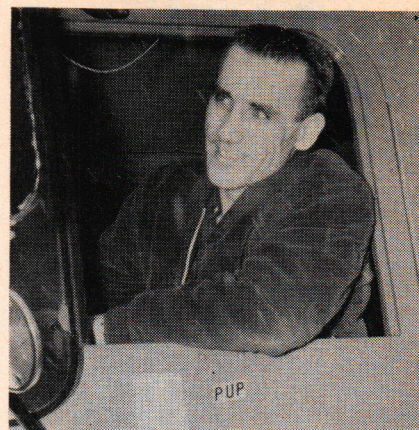
● Proud Record

Teamster Local 749 of Sioux Falls, S.D., is proud of having organized 120 new members in a hard-to-organize area during 1966.

J. J. McIlvenna, Local 749 secretary-treasurer, said new members were gained at:

—International Mineral & Chemical Corp., a bentonite plant at Belle

Safe Driver



Frank Bostjancic, member of Teamster Local 963 in Bradford, Pa., recently was named "Driver of the Month" by the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Assn. Bostjancic, an employee of Erie Trucking Co., in Erie, Pa., has driven well over a million miles without an accident in the last 19 years. He has served the local union as a steward since 1954.

Fourche, S.D., where there are 27 members in the bargaining unit.

—American Colloid Co., another bentonite plant at Belle Fourche where some 60 employees voted overwhelmingly in favor of the Teamsters.

—Jewett Drug Co., Inc., in Aberdeen, S.D., where 12 workers are employed by the wholesale drug company.

—Gate City All Star Dairy at Spearfish, S.D., where recognition was gained for 21 employees.

McIlvenna said contracts have been negotiated at all 4 companies with wage increases ranging from 20 cents to 60 cents per hour, plus fringe benefits.

IBT Leads White Collar Balloting

For the fourth consecutive year, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters participated in more white collar elections in 1966 and was more successful in winning such elections than were all other American trade unions.

The National Labor Relations Board conducted 580 white collar elections last year. Teamster affiliates participated in 146 of the ballots—25.2 per cent.

Of the 352 elections won by all unions combined, Teamsters won 93 for a win rate of 26.4 per cent.

Teamwork Helps

Ideal Roller Mfg. Co. Workers Vote Teamsters at Second Plant



Members of Teamster Local 810 rally outside the Long Island City, N.Y., plant of the Ideal Roller Mfg., Co., in support of Chicago Teamster Local 743 which won a National Labor Relations Board election at Ideal's Chicago shop. Shop stewards and committeemen at the New York plant also sent a letter to all of Ideal's Chicago workers, outlining the reasons for voting Teamster.

The second of Ideal Roller & Mfg., Co.'s plants went Teamster in a recent National Labor Relations Board election when its Chicago workers voted 134 to 55 for Local 743.

Ideal's first shop was organized by Teamster Local 810 in New York City 4 years ago, winning better than 80 per cent of the vote in the NLRB election.

The company at that time balked at a contract. It forced a strike which lasted 10 months. A settlement reached in 1964 raised wages 45 cents an hour.

Milton Silverman, president of Local 810, said that in a contract renewal reached last month, the company agreed to a 23-cent hourly wage

hike and 15 additional contract improvements that range from improved pension and welfare to lengthier vacations and 2 additional holidays.

In preparation for the Chicago Ideal election, the New York workers rallied behind Teamster Local 743. In a letter to the Chicago workers, they outlined the benefits to be gained from Teamster membership and pointed out that still greater benefits could be won in future multi-plant bargaining.

Ideal Roller recently became a subsidiary of Dewey & Almy Division of W. R. Grace & Co. In addition to the plants in New York and Chicago, the company has unorganized shops in Atlanta, Ga., and Marlboro, Mass.

The company manufactures rubber and composition printing press rollers.

Minneapolis Masseurs Go Teamster

The Minnesota Conciliation Department announced recently that two full-time masseurs at the Minneapolis Athletic Club had voted to be represented in collective bargaining by Teamster Local 792.

Local 792 also won a similar election earlier among three masseurs at the YMCA.

• In Wisconsin

Over-the-road drivers employed by Gilson Bros., Co., in Plymouth, Wis., voted unanimously for representation by Teamster Local 56 of Sheboygan, Wis., in a recent National Labor Relations Board election.

John W. Welsing, business representative for Local 56, said all eligible employees voted. The tally was 9 to 0. The company makes garden implements, roto tillers, snow blowers, and so forth.

Gibbons on Road Safety Committee

International Vice President Harold J. Gibbons of St. Louis, Mo., has been named by President Johnson to the new National Highway Safety Advisory Committee.

Gibbons will serve for a 2-year term. The 29-member committee is expected to make recommendations to the Secretary of Transportation on matters related to highway safety.

• Backpay Award

Teamster Local 764 of Milton, Pa., recently won an unfair labor charge against Princess Homes, manufacturer of mobile homes in Selinsgrove, Pa., with the result that the National Labor Relations Board ordered backpay of \$12,000 for 8 members, plus offering them reinstatement on the job.

• Dairy Ballot

A big majority of drivers and helpers employed by Lampert Dairy Farm, Inc., in Linden, N. J., recently voted for representation by Teamster Local 680 of Newark, N. J., in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Edward Hutnik, Local 680 business agent, said 16 employees were eligible to vote. The ballot count was 10 for Local 680 and 3 "no" votes.

Survivor



Jerry Schenkelberg, a member of Teamster Local 204 in Omaha, Neb., is shown with his wife during ceremonies observing the 25th anniversary meeting in Honolulu of the Pearl Harbor Survivors' Assn. Schenkelberg, an enlisted man aboard the U.S.S. Nevada in 1941, escaped death during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Won't Comply**NLRB Seeks Contempt Citation
For Red Ball in Teamster Case**

The National Labor Relations Board has asked the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., to adjudge Red Ball Motor Freight, Inc., of Dallas, Tex., in civil contempt of the court for not complying with a decree of the court in support of NLRB rulings.

Involved in the case are Teamster Locals 568 of Shreveport, La., 745 of Dallas, Tex., and 968 of Houston, Tex., all of which have been conducting organizing campaigns at Red Ball locations in recent years.

The NLRB petition noted that the U.S. Court of Appeals entered a decree on April 1, 1964, enforcing an order of the Board issued June 26, 1963. The Board order directed that the company and Henry English, chairman of Red Ball's board of directors, "cease and desist" from:

—Discouraging membership and activities on behalf of the 3 Teamster local unions.

Good Scout

Elmer Rodgers, a member of Teamster Local 438 in Kankakee, Ill., since 1955, recently was awarded a certificate as the outstanding scouter of the year at the annual meeting of the Kankakee Trails District. Rodgers, employed through the years as a mechanic at Kroehler Mfg., Co., has devoted the past 13 years to scouting, the last 3 of which he served as a scoutmaster.



—Interfering with, restraining, or coercing Red Ball employees in the exercise of their right to organize and bargaining collectively through a representative of their choice.

Noting that the decree of the court has been in full force and effect since its entry, and that the company and its officers and agents, including supervisory employees, "have failed and refused to comply with, and continue to fail and refuse to comply with" the court decree, the Board said that the company still is interfering with, restraining, and coercing its employees in the exercise of their rights.

Layoff Threats

Instances were cited to show the nature of the violations, including threats of "trouble" for pro-union employees; threats of layoffs if the workers went Teamster; threats of discharge, and expressions by company officers of their intention to resist and disobey NLRB and court orders directing the company to reinstate an employee discharged for union activities, "and to harass such employee if he were reinstated."

The Board requested the court to issue orders requiring Red Ball to show cause why the company should not be adjudged in civil contempt, and that upon adjudication, the court enter an order requiring Red Ball to purge itself of contempt by complying with the Board's order of April 1, 1964.

Civil Contempt

The purge also would require payment to the Board of all fees and costs and expenditures incurred by the Board in presenting the proceedings.

Furthermore, if the company refuses to atone, the Board asked the court to issue an attachment against Red Ball, and finally:

"That the court take such other and further action and grant such other and further relief as may be adjudged just, reasonable and necessary to assure compliance with the court's decree and as this proceeding in civil contempt may require."

Wizard

"Concertina Eddie" Rickert, a member of Teamster Local 200 in Milwaukee and self-styled wizard of the concertina, has been playing the instrument for 40 years—since the age of 6—by ear. He recently made some recordings for Cuca Record Corp., called "Sounds of Wisconsin."

**● Miami Win**

A majority of production and maintenance workers at Montgomery Pipe & Tube Co., of Florida, Miami, Fla., recently voted for representation by Teamster Local 198 in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Eli Schutzer, secretary-treasurer of Local 198, said 223 employees were eligible to vote. The ballot count was 97 for the Teamsters and 88 against.

**Salesmen
In Unit
Says Board**

Bardahl Oil Co., of St. Louis, Mo., violated the Act, said the National Labor Relations Board in a recent decision, by refusing to recognize and bargain with Teamster Local 618, majority representative, and that a strike called May 23, 1966, was a result of the company's unlawful refusal to bargain.

Sustaining the trial examiner, the Board concluded that 4 salesmen of a 5-man unit who signed authorization cards were not managerial employees as contended by the employer; furthermore, that the "managerial" claim, first made a month after the strike was called, was advanced in bad faith.

Accordingly, the company was ordered to cease the unlawful conduct, bargain with Local 618 upon request, and reinstate the strikers upon their unconditional offer to return to work.

Schurr Honored in Philadelphia

International Trustee Maurice R. Schurr, president of Teamster Local 929 in Philadelphia, recently received the 1967 Eleanor Roosevelt Humanities Award as "Labor's Man of the Year."

The labor advisory committee of Deborah Hospital and the labor division of the Philadelphia Israel bond committee joined Teamster Joint Council 53 in sponsoring a testimonial dinner for Schurr at which the award was presented.

The award was in recognition of Schurr's 25 years of service to labor, the trucking and food industries, and to community life. All proceeds from the sale of tickets to the dinner went to Deborah Hospital.

Active in organized labor since he was 17 years old, Schurr has been president of Local 929 since 1949. He is a trustee of the Teamsters Pension Fund of Philadelphia and Vicinity, covering some 30,000 members, of the Local 929-Penn Fruit Co., Pension Plan of the Philadelphia Fresh Food Terminal Corp., Pension Plan.

He also has been active in civic and community projects, serving on committees for Deborah Hospital and the Israel bond group, and a leader in the United Fund and local Boy Scouts Council.

Schurr has been a member of the Pennsylvania State Athletic Commission for more than 10 years.

Indiana Local Gains 173 In Election

By a better than 2-to-1 margin, employees of Bock Industries of Elkhart, Ind., Inc., producer of mobile homes, voted for representation by Teamster Local 364 of South Bend, Ind., in a recent National Labor Relations Board election.

Norman C. Murrin, president of Local 364, said 173 production and maintenance workers, truck drivers, mechanics, and helpers were eligible to ballot in the election. The final tally was 94 for the Teamsters and 43 against.

11-Day Walkout

Honeywell Workers End Strike With Strong Gains in Contract

Some 12,000 Teamsters employed at Honeywell, Inc., plants in Minneapolis, Minn., achieved strong gains in the renewal of their agreement following an 11-day strike recently.

The settlement on the 3-year agreement provided for wage increases ranging from 17 cents to 75 cents in a dozen different job categories during the life of the contract.

The wage hikes became effective Feb. 1, 1967, and again on Feb. 1 in 1968 and 1969. In addition, job security was strengthened as lateral transfer procedures were worked out between Honeywell Local 1145 and the company.

The union shop provision was added to the contract as were paid funeral leave and a new stock purchase plan which enables employees to buy Honeywell stock through payroll deductions.

Company-paid life insurance was increased to \$2,750 after 9 years on the job, and \$3,000 after 10 years.

Pension benefits were upped to \$5 per month for each year of credited service for employees retiring during the next 5 years. Full pension benefits were made payable on disability retirement after 15 years on the job.

Blue Shield medical and surgical coverage was improved at no increase in premium to the employees.

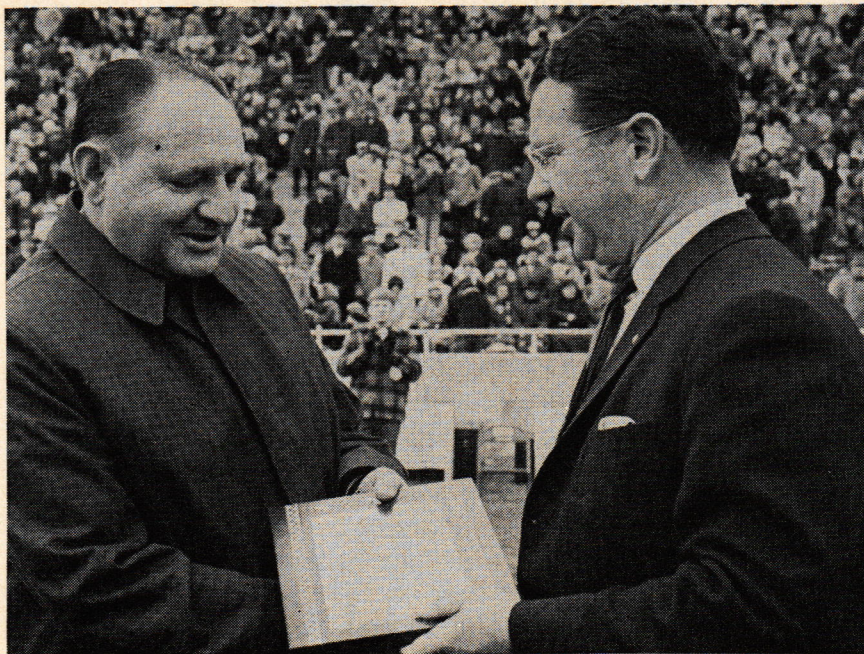
Vacations were lengthened to 3 weeks after 9 years with the company.

Local Cartage

A majority of 101 city pick-up and delivery drivers employed by Red Ball Motor Freight, Inc., in Shreveport, La., recently voted for representation by Teamster Local 568 in a National Labor Relations Board election.

William M. Hays, secretary-treasurer of Local 568, said the nearly 100 per cent ballot count was 66 for the Teamsters and 34 for the Union of Transportation Employees.

Driver Honored



Frank Fairbanks (left), a member of Teamster Local 414 in Ft. Wayne, Ind., is shown receiving a plaque from Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana, in recognition of his driving record. Fairbanks, an employee of Courier Newsom Express for 33 years, has driven more than 3.2 million miles without a chargeable accident. The presentation, sponsored by the National Trucking Assn., was made at a football game halftime at Indiana University last fall.

An Editorial**His Father's Son**

(Reprinted from Manchester Union Leader, May 1, 1967.)

Nothing that anyone could do probably cheered up James Riddle Hoffa in his cell in the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary more than victory of his son, who overwhelmingly defeated a large field of candidates and gained the Democratic nomination for a vacant seat in the Michigan State Legislature.

The 25-year-old recent law school graduate and newly-admitted member of the Michigan State Bar, James Philip Hoffa, is now considered to have more than an excellent chance of winning the seat in the Legislature against his Republican opponent.

Young Jim said he had gone to see his father before making up his mind to run and his father told him not only to run but to run HARD. This is exactly what young Jim did. It must have pleased his father immensely, because those of our readers who happened to catch the Huntley-Brinkley newscast of the week before last, as the TV cameras followed young Jim around, must have been impressed not only by his persistence but by the affable and pleasant manner of the candidate whom the Teamsters in Detroit call "the kid."

It isn't easy for a young man to expose himself to public approval or disapproval when his father has just been imprisoned, unjust as that imprisonment may be. Yet young Jim, during his campaigning, showed no chip-on-the-shoulder attitude nor any of the grief that he must inwardly feel at this terribly unjust blow which has fallen on the Hoffa family.

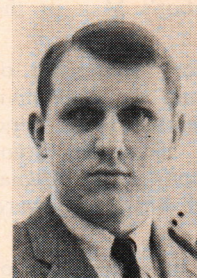
Mrs. Hoffa, "the kid's" mother, who first met his father on the picket lines in Detroit many years ago and who is of Polish-American descent, also campaigned vigorously among the Polish sections of Detroit, the automobile city. Like her son, she must also have had a heavy heart. But when some rude and callous man accosted her on the campaign trail and asked her whether she wasn't the wife of the man in prison, she said: "Yes," smiled slightly, and went on her way, as a true lady should. Probably the man felt ashamed afterwards and might even have voted for young Jim.

What this victory in Detroit, in what is after all a fairly small political battle—namely, a seat in the Michigan Legislature—indicated was something far more important. It showed the courage and the fighting spirit of a great fighting family. The fact that the head of that family had been railroaded and framed into prison did not down their determination to carry on the battle for the principles in which he believes. And they won!

The same persistence, not only on the part of the family but on the part of James Riddle Hoffa's many friends, including this newspaper, will in the end bring about his vindication and also result in proper punishment for the evil forces which have—so far—prevailed in what this newspaper considers the greatest violation of justice in our day—or, in fact, of almost ANY day.

**Young Hoffa
Is Assembly
Candidate**

James P. Hoffa, son of General President James R. Hoffa, is a Democratic candidate for the Michigan state legislature.



Hoffa won his nomination in a primary election late in April by defeating by a wide margin Clarence

Ledwon, another attorney, in the race to fill a vacancy created in the heavily Democratic 19th district in Detroit by the recent death of House Democratic leader Joseph Kowalski.

Hoffa has served since last summer as a legislative aide to the State Senate Labor and Judiciary Committees.

General President Hoffa's advice to his son prior to the primary was an enthusiastic request to "run a good, hard race."

● Tape Recording

An initial agreement completed a whirlwind organizing campaign at A & B Duplicators in midtown New York City, providing wage gains ranging from \$17 to \$19.40 a week over a 3-year period for the new members of Teamster Local 239 headquartered at Little Neck, N.Y.

Bernard Stein, secretary-treasurer of Local 239, said that the 50 new members—who specialize in recording on tape and packaging the product for use in automobile tape recorders—also won a complete health and welfare plan, additional holidays, vacations, and all the other fringes.

● Air Parking

The vast majority of 22 parking lot and garage employees at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport voted for Teamster representation in a recent National Labor Relations Board election.

Howard G. Fortier, secretary-treasurer of Local 974, said the ballot of Air Terminal Services, Inc., employees resulted in a vote of 13 for the Teamsters and only 2 against.

Outstanding Teamster

John F. English Hailed in Boston For Distinguished American Award

"For his giant contribution to the cause of the labor movement and his unselfish career of helping others, the *South Boston Tribune* has awarded him the 6th Annual Distinguished American award for 1967."

With those words, the *South Boston Tribune* paid tribute to Teamster General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, who came off a team-drawn coal wagon in South Boston many years ago to rise to a position of eminence in the trade union movement.

The occasion was the St. Patrick's Day celebration in Boston which on the same day in the past has honored such outstanding Americans as Speaker John W. McCormack, Supreme Judicial Court Clerk John E. Powers, South Boston District Court Judge Joseph F. Feeney, Longshoremen's International Vice President John F. Moran, and former Attorney General Edward McCormack.

In announcing the Distinguished American Award to John English, the *South Boston Tribune* told a story which is very familiar to those who make up the 1.8 million member Teamsters Union:

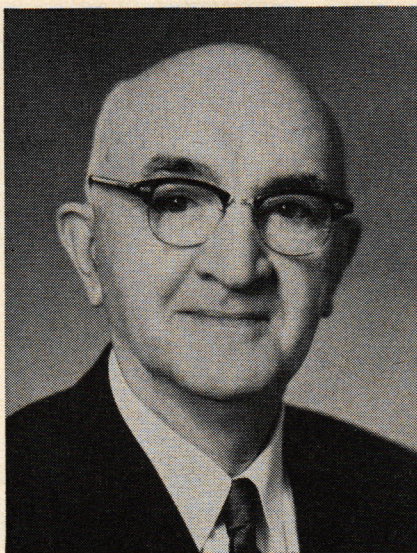
"If you were alive about 60 years ago in Boston," the newspaper said, "you might have seen a tall, ramrod straight young man hurrying a two-horse Metropolitan Coal Company wagon through the streets.

Dawn to Dusk

"His face and clothes blackened with the grime of his load, this South Boston Irishman worked the usual dawn-to-dusk working day of the laboring man.

"Today, that same man, John F. English of South Boston, sits behind a polished desk in Washington, D. C., in the new Teamster headquarters building administering one of the two offices of the largest labor union in the world."

Teamsters are well acquainted with the rest of the story of the man who served as an officer of his local union so well that he became an International Union Vice President, resigned



John F. English

to become an auditor for the Union, and when death took General Secretary-Treasurer John Gillespie in January, 1946, English was named to

the unexpired term. A year later, at the next convention, the former Boston coal wagon driver was elected to the position for a full term. He has been returned to that office at every union convention since.

Although not always in agreement with the nation's press, the general consensus throughout the 1.8 million member Teamsters Union is that the *South Boston Tribune* could not have made a better selection than it did when it awarded John F. English its sixth annual Distinguished American award for 1967.

He's been a distinguished American in the Teamsters for the past 63 years.

• White Collar

Teamster Local 102 of Newark, N. J., recently gained recognition from Rheingold Brewery in Orange, N. J., to represent 17 office and clerical workers, according to Ben Merker, secretary-treasurer of the local union.

Hoffa Scholarships

The screening committee of the James R. Hoffa scholarship fund, last month put the finishing touches on screening more than 5,000 applications, and will announce winners in the June issue of the *International Teamster* magazine. The John F. English Endowment has already been designated for Boston College. Shown here is the screening committee, all directors of admission at their respective institutions. Left to right, are Dr. Charles A. Lyons, Howard University; Dr. Catherine Rich, Catholic University; and The Rev. Joseph F. Sweeney, S.J., Georgetown University. With the committee, standing left to right are, Joseph Konowe, assistant to Teamster General President James R. Hoffa; General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons; Ann Robinson, Teamster librarian; General Secretary Treasurer John F. English; and William Mullenholz, Teamster comptroller.



The Ladies Speak

Motorcade from Texas-Louisiana Makes Teamster Views Known on Capitol Hill



Josephine Hoffa, Wife of General President James R. Hoffa and president of National DRIVE Ladies Auxiliary, cuts the ribbon to signal the beginning of a series of DRIVE motorcades to Washington, D.C. First Motorcade to hit Capitol Hill to express Teamster views on legislative movement. tive issues came from Texas and Louisiana. Mrs. Hoffa leads Teamster wives across the country in their effort to put political and legislative punch into the Teamster

DRIVE Motorcades started coming to Washington again, last month, when the Teamster wives from Texas and Louisiana hit the nation's capital to let their legislative views be known.

On hand to lend a hand in the planning and to give counsel was Josephine Hoffa, wife of General President James R. Hoffa and president of National DRIVE Ladies Auxiliary.

Climax of the three-day Washington visit by the DRIVE ladies was a banquet which was highlighted by addresses by Teamster General Vice

President Frank E. Fitzsimmons, by Mrs. Hoffa, Senator Ralph Yarborough, and Congressmen Jim Wright, George Bush, John Dowdy, and Robert Eckhardt, of Texas, and Joe Waggoner, of Louisiana.

International Union Vice President Murray W. Miller, Director of the Southern Conference of Teamsters, was on hand and introduced Fitzsimmons to the banquet attendants. Fitzsimmons left negotiations to address the group and then returned to the bargaining table for an all-night session.

Fitzsimmons, recalling that it was Jimmy and Jo Hoffa who spearheaded the founding of DRIVE across the country in a Teamster move for greater legislative and political effectiveness, urged the DRIVE ladies to carry on the good work they had done in Washington when they return to their homes.

"We must carry the story of Jimmy Hoffa—a political prisoner—to the people of this nation," Fitzsimmons declared.

The General Vice President related that, just the week before the ban-

A lighter moment at DRIVE Motorcade banquet for Mrs. Hoffa, Teamster General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons, standing, and International Union Vice President and Southern Conference Director Murray W. Miller.

Texas Senator Ralph Yarborough greets Teamster General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons at DRIVE banquet. Looking on are Vice President Miller and National DRIVE Director Carlos Moore. The senator had high praise for DRIVE.





Chatting with Sen. Allen Ellender (D-La.) and representing Local 568, left to right, are K. E. Myers, president of Local 568; Mrs. Julia T. Sciara; William M. Hays, 568 secretary-treasurer; Miss Lena Sciara; Mrs. William M. Hays; and Mrs. K. E. Myers.

quet, the government had admitted wiretapping a co-defendant with Hoffa in the Chicago case.

"Who, in his wildest imagination," Fitzsimmons asked, "could believe that the prosecutors would use wiretapping in the many, many instances (some 200 cases are under review and 16 have been admitted to) and yet refrain from wiretapping Hoffa when he was the most wanted political target in the last 20 years."

Speaking of the current renewal of the National Master Freight Agreement, Fitzsimmons declared that he and the national bargaining committee had carried out plans laid down over the last 30 years by Hoffa and his close associates.

The General Vice President vowed that nothing has changed in the International Union, that policies of the past are the policies of the future, and that the story of the frameup of Jimmy Hoffa must be carried by Teamsters to their neighbors and friends across the land.

He charged the DRIVE organization with the responsibility in their Washington visits to get the message to the Congress that employers are using negotiations today, not to reach an agreement on a contract, but to create a crisis from which they hope to secure anti-strike legislation from the Congress.

Senator Yarborough praised the Teamsters leaders in the continuing fight to bring prosperity not only to their own members, but to working people everywhere.

Yarborough was high in his praise of Teamster legislative activity on behalf of the minimum wage bill passed in the last Congress. He called it one of the great pieces of social legislation passed since the first minimum wage bill was passed during the first Franklin Roosevelt administration in 1935.

Mrs. Hoffa, recalling the early days of DRIVE when she and her husband toured the country establishing DRIVE units in local unions and joint councils, declared:

"Today, in many cities, the best trained group of election workers is the DRIVE Ladies Auxiliary. Results in federal, state, and local elections prove you have learned your job and are now a vital force in the political life of your states and communities.

Our Task

"We must dedicate ourselves to making members of Congress understand how almost 2 million Teamster families feel about wage levels, cost of living, about the security of our husbands' jobs and about the general welfare of all working men and women.

"That is our task, and I want to thank you all for doing your part," Mrs. Hoffa declared.

During their stay in Washington, D. C., the DRIVE ladies visited with their congressmen and senators, studied politics and legislative action in DRIVE conducted seminars, and took time out for visiting some of

the many historical sites in and around the nation's capital.

Providing leadership for the Motorcade were Ted Garcia, Local 968 business agent; Walt Breeland, Local 968 business agent; Damon Stevens, secretary-treasurer, Local 767; William M. Hays, secretary-treasurer, Local 568; K. E. Myers, president, Local 568; Charles Haddock, president, Local 745.

H. E. Ezell, secretary-treasurer, Local 567; Ray Shafer, vice president, Joint Council 58; R. B. Moon, secretary-treasurer, Local 949; E. J. Cherryhomes, secretary-treasurer, Local 577; W. L. Piland, secretary-treasurer, Joint Council 80; J. O. Allgood, secretary-treasurer, Local 47; Joe Dixon, Texas Conference DRIVE Director.

A Note From 'Jo' Hoffa

Dear Teamsters:

These are busy days—and dangerous ones for Teamsters—in the Congress of the United States. I say they are dangerous because there will be attempts for anti-strike legislation and determined efforts to undermine every piece of public welfare legislation which is important to every American.

I remember each day the words of your General President and my husband that: "Even though this is 1967 we are meeting the same kind of resistance in freight negotiations that we met when we fought on the picketline for our first contracts."

Nearly everyday, as trade unions try in negotiations to obtain decent wages and conditions for a good day's work, we hear congressmen and senators calling for us to settle peacefully or there will be anti-strike legislation. They never seem to care what kind of settlement we get, just so we settle and don't bother anyone.

We must fight to hold our gains and to preserve the freedom to bargain collectively and to get welfare legislation which will benefit the entire country.

We can do this through DRIVE. We are gaining in strength every day, with more members taking up the challenge to fight for what we already have.

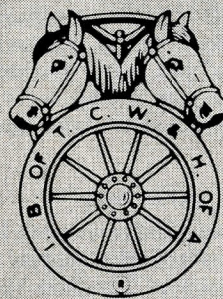
Won't you join with us, if you are not a member of DRIVE? Seek out your steward or your local union officers. Sign a DRIVE membership checkoff card. Join us today in our battle to keep America free and in our battle to spread prosperity to everyone. It's in the Teamster tradition.

/s/ 'Jo' Hoffa

JOHN T. O'BRIEN

1895 – 1967

International Vice President



Delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council unanimously adopted a resolution mourning the death "of a long-time associate in the work of organized labor"—the late John T. (Sandy) O'Brien, Teamsters Union Vice President who died last March 31st.

Stipulating that the resolve should be made a part of the permanent records of the Chicago federation, the declaration stated:

"RESOLVED: By the Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council, in meeting assembled Tuesday, April 4, 1967, that we express our regret at the passing of John T. (Sandy) O'Brien, who gave a half-century of service to all working people . . ."



John T. O'Brien

March 31, 1967, was a sad day for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters when death took its first vice president John T. O'Brien, of Chicago.

O'Brien, who had attended a meeting of the policy committee of the National Master Freight Bargaining Committee in Washington, D. C., the day before, was found dead of a heart attack in his home in Chicago. He left the meeting in Washington, ill, and returned to Chicago by plane.

He was 72.

When he first became a Teamster at the age of 16 as a helper on a horse-drawn beer truck in Chicago, John T. 'Sandy' O'Brien had no idea that he would ascend to the position of first vice president of the world's largest trade union.

At the time of his death he was also vice president of the Central Conference of Teamsters and secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 710 in Chicago, and a member of the policy committee of the National Master Freight Negotiating Committee.

O'Brien was born in Chicago in 1895, the third of nine children. The untimely death of his father forced him to leave school and go to work as

a messenger for the Wabash Railroad at the tender age of 13.

In his spare time, he did a lot of boxing and, typically, excelled in the sport so well that he went on to box professionally.

All the while, he remained a card-carrying Teamster, and it was not too many years until he became a trustee of Local 710. Later, he was elected recording secretary, and then secretary-treasurer in 1922.

When he first took over as secretary-treasurer, the local union had only about 625 members. Mainly because of his leadership, the local union has grown to some 16,000 members. It became the first Chicago union to organize and win a contract for white collar workers.

In the turbulent cab driver days of the 1920's, O'Brien received an unusual assignment from then International General President Dan Tobin. It was to take over the reins of the Checker Cab Company until the firm's difficulties with labor were straightened out. Eleven months later, O'Brien had completed the job and returned to Local 710.

In 1951, he was named a delegate to the 34th session of the International Labor Conference in Geneva, Switzer-

land, by American Federation of Labor President William Green. His report on Communist activities in other European nations he visited at that time was a comprehensive study.

When the Central Conference of Teamsters was organized, O'Brien was one of those instrumental in its creation, along with Teamster General President James R. Hoffa. O'Brien lived to see the Conference grow in membership to over 600,000.

In 1937, O'Brien was appointed a trustee of the International Union by President Tobin. At the next convention, he was elected to a full term as trustee, and at the next convention, O'Brien was elected an International Union Vice President, a position he held with longer seniority than any other vice president at the time of his death. He was reelected at the 1966 convention without opposition.

Services for O'Brien were held April 4th at St. Ethelreda Church, in Chicago. Burial was in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery.

Survivors include his widow, Margaret, a daughter, Mrs. Helen Joyce; two brothers, William and James; and two sisters, Kathleen and Mrs. Margaret Susick.

Ray Schoessling

Appointed

IBT Vice President



Ray Schoessling

RAY SCHOESSLING, president of Teamster Joint Council 25 in Chicago, Ill., has been appointed to a position on the General Executive Board of the International Union.

General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons named Schoessling to succeed the late John T. (Sandy) O'Brien, also of Chicago, who died last March 31st.

In announcing the appointment of Schoessling as a new International Vice President, Fitzsimmons declared: "Schoessling will be a credit to the Teamsters General Executive Board because of his long years of experience in the Teamster movement and the respect he has earned on a nationwide basis from the labor movement as a whole."

Schoessling, born the son of a union man April 27, 1905, in Des Plaines, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, has been president of the 150,000-member Joint Council 25 since 1953 and has served as president of Teamster Local 744, Beer and Beverage Drivers in Chicago, since 1936.

In 1958, he was appointed a general organizer for the International Union by General President James R. Hoffa. He has long served as secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters Union National Division of Brewery and Soft Drink Workers.

The new vice president knows well the meanings of work and trade unionism. His first full-time job was as a freight clerk for a railroad. He later took a job as a truck helper for a brewing company and in 1929 at the young age of 24 was elected secretary-treasurer of the Keg Beer Drivers Union Local 344 of the Brewery Workers.

Instrumental in merging the Keg

Beer Drivers with the Bottled Beer Drivers in 1930, Schoessling brought the union's membership to 300. With repeal of prohibition in 1933, the union grew rapidly and in 1938, Schoessling brought the union into the International Brotherhood of Teamsters as Local 744. Through the years he has been consistently reelected as president of the local union which now includes soft drink bottlers and drivers, bottled-water drivers, and other workers in the beverage industry.

In 1941, Schoessling was appointed recording secretary of Joint Council 25 to fill an unexpired term. He was twice reelected to that post. In 1951, he was elected secretary-treasurer of the joint council, and then served a short period as an interim president before his election to that office in 1955. He has since been reelected steadily to the joint council presidency without opposition.

Schoessling's skills as an organizer and administrator have resulted in assignments bringing him into contact with Teamsters and other trade unionists throughout the nation.

While laden with a heavy Teamster schedule, Schoessling has always found time for civic and community services that have won him renown in Chicago

and throughout the state of Illinois.

Last August, Schoessling was appointed by Chicago Mayor Richard Daley to serve on the Metropolitan Fair and Exposition Authority, and has accepted numerous other appointments for various civic posts through the years.

In the community, he has worked hard to stimulate organized labor's interest in the welfare of retarded children, cerebral palsied youngsters, school dropouts, the Boy Scouts, and the rehabilitation and employment of former convicts.

Among organizations that have given awards to Schoessling for his activities are: The Better Boys Foundation, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the American Legion, and the Chicago Junior Assn., of Commerce and Industry.

Perhaps one of the warmest recognitions Schoessling has received through the years came when more than 5,000 persons attended a testimonial dinner in his honor two years ago.

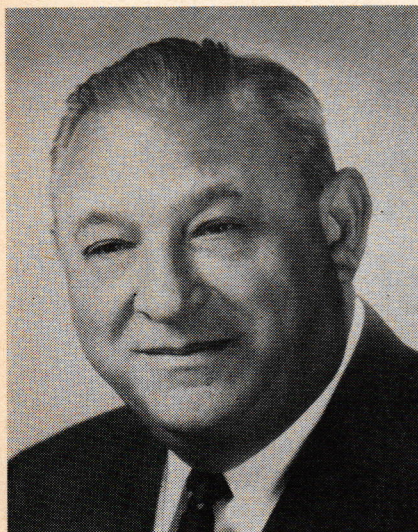
Schoessling currently is a member of the leadership committee overseeing Chicago's participation in the war on poverty.

Schoessling and his wife, Josephine, are the proud parents of six children.

New Trustee

William Presser Spends Life In Service of Fellow Workers

William Presser, who was appointed to the position of International Union Trustee by General President James R. Hoffa upon the retirement of John Rohrich, has spent his life in the service of others.



William Presser

A life-long resident of Cleveland, Ohio, Presser was born July 14, 1907. He became a member of the Hatters Union of North America in 1926, after serving as an apprentice for two years.

He was a business representative for the Dry Cleaners, AFL, from 1927, until the formation of the present Dry Cleaners International Union in the early 1930's. Presser also served as a representative in the formation and chartering of that International Union.

In 1934, Presser left the Dry Cleaners to organize in the vending field. His organizing efforts in the vending field were chartered under the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers until 1953.

In 1953, under an agreement between the IBEW and the Teamsters, Presser brought his vending organization under the jurisdiction of the Teamsters.

Two years later, Presser ran for office in Joint Council 41, and was

elected, and has been elected every election since.

Today he serves as president of the Ohio Conference of Teamsters, president of Joint Council 41, secretary-treasurer of the Central States Drivers Council, and board member of the Central State Pension Fund. He is president of Cleveland Teamster Local 555.

Teamsterism is a family affair at the Presser home. William's wife, Faye, is president of Joint Council 41's DRIVE Ladies Auxiliary (the political and legislative arm of the Teamsters).

The Pressers have four children and seven grandchildren, and when not involved in Teamster activities spend their time in family affairs.

● Almond Ballot

A majority of workers at California Almond Orchards, Inc., in Paso Robles, Calif., recently voted for representation by Teamster Local 381 in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Ben H. Sanders, secretary-treasurer of Local 381, said the ballot count was 43 to 33 in favor of the Teamsters. The almond processing company employs 100 workers at its seasonal peak.

● Dallas Victory

Telephone girls, dispatchers, and cashiers employed by Yellow Cab of Dallas, Inc., recently voted unanimously for representation by Teamster Local 745 in a National Labor Relations Board ballot.

W. L. Piland, secretary-treasurer of Local 745, said 29 were eligible to cast votes. The tally was 28 to 0 for the local union.

● Tire Ballot

By a 2-to-1 majority, workers at Abex-American Brakeshoe, a tire mold manufacturer in Santa Maria, Calif., voted for representation by Teamster Local 381 in a recent National Labor Relations Board election.

Ben H. Sanders, secretary-treasurer of Local 381, said there were 38 eligible to ballot. The vote was 20 to 10 for the Teamsters. The unit is composed of tire mold operators, welders, warehouse clerks, and janitorial workers.

● Local Cartage

Truck drivers, helpers, and warehousemen employed by Texas Motor Lines in Dallas, Tex., a local cartage firm, voted for representation by Teamster Local 745 in a recent National Labor Relations Board election.

W. L. Piland, secretary-treasurer of Local 745, said 25 were eligible to vote. The tally was 15 to 10 for the local union.

● In New Orleans

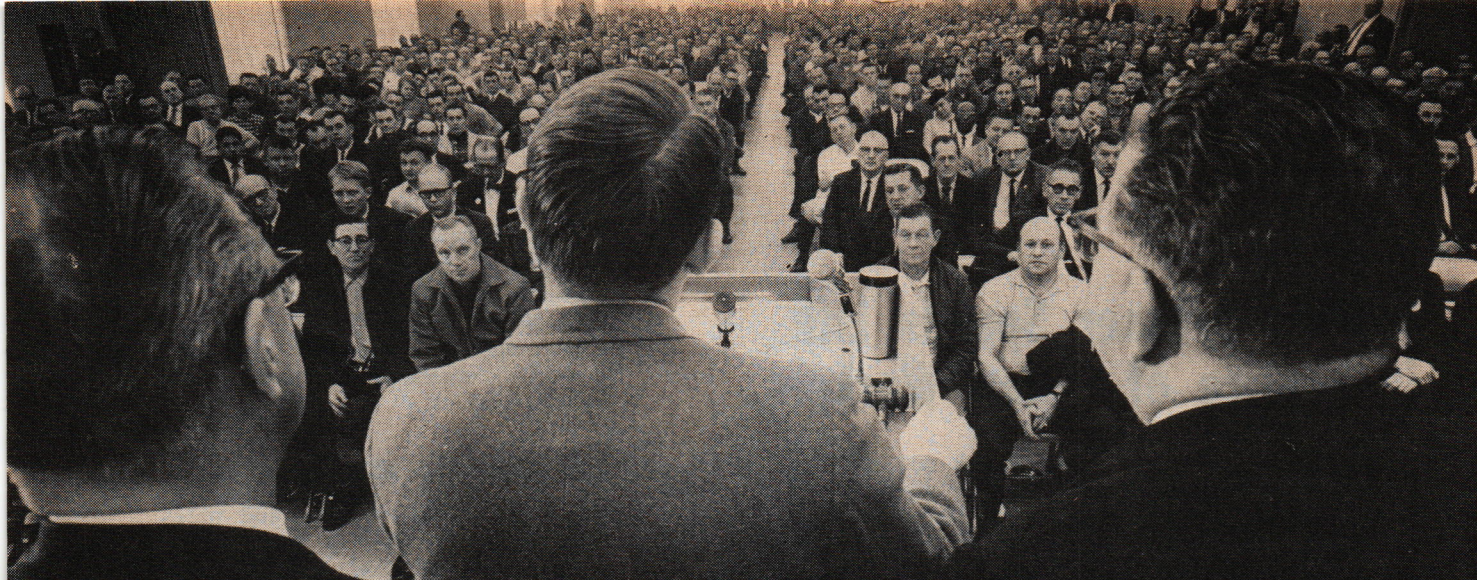
Warehousemen employed by Grinnell Co., Inc., of New Orleans, La., recently voted for representation by Teamster Local 270 in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Charles D. Winters, president of Local 270, said the ballot count was 7 to 5 as all 12 employees voted. The company distributes pipes and valves to wholesalers.

Retires



Alois T. Wensel (left) recently was given a gold withdrawal card from Teamster Local 96 of Oakland, Calif., upon his retirement after 54 years in the newspaper delivery business. Wensel started his career delivering newspapers with a horse and buggy. Shown making the presentation at a testimonial dinner for Wensel is Elton Bovey, Local 96 business representative.



James P. Hoffa, son of Teamster General President James R. Hoffa, is shown as he addressed an overflow meeting of Teamster Joint Council 43 stewards. Young Hoffa, recently named Democratic nominee for a seat in the Michigan

legislature, declared that his father's political enemies have "gotten their pound of flesh." He is flanked by Teamster General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons, and Joint Council 43 Secretary-Treasurer Robert Holmes.

Politically Sentenced

Jt. Council 43 Stewards Hear Hoffa Pledge to Return to Service of Workers

MORE than 3100 stewards of Joint Council 43, in Detroit, sat in shocked disbelief Sunday, March 12th, following the imprisonment of Teamster General President James R. Hoffa.

They had not believed that the government would send the leader of the world's largest labor union to jail on the testimony of a turncoat informer, thus making Hoffa the country's first political prisoner in over 20 years.

They heard their leader's voice, recorded on tape the day before U. S. Marshals led Hoffa off to prison to begin his political sentence. The message they heard was a touching and heartrending promise by Hoffa to return to the truck driver, the warehousemen, the members of the Teamsters, "because I don't ever intend to retire from the honorable and essential job of representing working people in their battle to get a fair share of the fruits of their production and service."

The entire text of Hoffa's message was carried on the cover of the April issue of the International Teamster magazine.

In addition to General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons, the meeting was attended by top union leaders from several other unions, and U. S. Congressman John Conyers, Democrat from Detroit's first district. The meet-

ing was chaired by International Union Vice President Robert Holmes.

A featured speaker at the meeting was James P. Hoffa, the son of the General President. Despite his youth, young Hoffa received the respect and the attention of the trade union veterans in the meeting.

Young Hoffa told the group that "the people after my father have gotten their pound of flesh."

Rep. Conyers declared:

"Adam Clayton Powell is being tossed out of Congress, and Jimmy Hoffa is being tossed into jail, so you

might also toss out part of the U. S. Constitution for men of color and men of labor."

Holmes declared:

"Meetings like this are to keep the union's rank-and-file informed of events in the union, especially with President Hoffa being railroaded to jail."

Myra Wolfgang, vice president of Hotel, Restaurant, and Bartenders International Union, declared:

"Hoffa won't be alone because this is not a Teamster fight; it is a fight of the whole American labor movement. It concerns . . . erosion of civil rights, and civil liberties. Indifference is what we have to battle."

Perhaps the most stirring words came from Steward John White, an over-the-road driver who spoke with gratitude in his heart for the things Jimmy Hoffa has done for the working man over the years:

"This frameup against our International President that put him in jail must be taken to the American people who will be the ones who really decide how long he will stay in that prison and how safe he will be there.

"There must be an amnesty movement to get him out. We must learn the lessons of the Tom Mooney, Warren Billings frame ups, how unjustly they were incarcerated. It was a



Teamster General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons reported to stewards on progress of negotiations for new freight agreement.



William E. Bufalino, long-time attorney for Teamster General President James R. Hoffa, told the stewards that the battle line has been drawn. "It is up to you to take a firm position, to let your voice be heard while the voice of our great leader is stilled by the enemies of labor."

world-wide amnesty campaign that finally freed them.

"It won't be those courts who sent him there . . . that will free Hoffa and give him justice . . . It will be the 1.8 million members of this union, the rest of the labor movement, and the American people who will get Hoffa out," White said.

Chairman Holmes added:

"There will be no complacency in this situation; you mark my words on that."

General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons, seconding all the words on Hoffa's behalf, gave a review of bargaining for renewal of the National Master Freight Agreement as it had progressed up to the date of the meeting.

The stewards then passed a resolution to make funds available for the Hoffa family from the Michigan Conference of Teamsters, if needed, and to help Hoffa win an early release.

These issues are even more important than the question of whether Hoffa did or did not tamper with a jury in a trial concerning the ownership, by Mrs. Hoffa, of a truck-leasing firm. As a practical matter, the question of innocence or guilt has never been answered—and it is essential to the preservation of equal justice that all men be considered innocent until they are proved guilty.

The question of innocence or guilt could not be established—and perhaps may never be settled—for one reason: The government selected as its major witness one Edward Grady Partin, a man who is incapable of telling the truth, a man who was deliberately planted in the Hoffa camp and paid by the Justice Department to snoop on Hoffa's conferences with his attorneys, a man who—in the words of U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren—was "a jailbird languishing in a Louisiana jail under indictments for such state and federal crimes as embezzlement, kidnapping, and manslaughter and soon to be charged with perjury and assault," and who was used by the government "not for the purpose of testifying to something that had already happened, but rather for the purpose of information to see if crimes would in the future be committed."

Without Partin, the Justice Department's case collapses. With Partin, justice collapses.

In the courtroom, the jury was prevented from hearing testimony that would have impeached Partin's story. Thus, not only did the jury not hear about his background as a thug, but also they were shielded from the fact that the Justice Department was paying Partin's alimony payments to his ex-wife.

In the Hoffa case it was not the law that was at fault; it was the greedy and ambitious politicians who subverted the law to their own purposes.

We believe that students who hear and learn the bitter truth of what happens when the law is made the footstool of political ambition will mature into young men and women who will understand that public respect for the law increases and decreases in direct proportion to the respect for law shown by those who are charged with administering it.

Law Without Justice Is Fraud

(Reprinted from Manchester Union Leader)

May 1st was Law Day, U.S.A., and the news media of America blazoned the message that "No man is above the law and no man is below it." . . .

We have no quarrel with the message, but we wonder how sincerely it is believed by many of those who proclaim it.

It would seem to this newspaper that those who are involved in the practice of the law—members of the U.S. and N.H. bar associations, law school professors, jurists—would be the first to speak out when the law is twisted into an ugly instrument of persecution, as has occurred in the

trial and imprisonment of James Riddle Hoffa.

Those who are trained in the law, those who claim to have respect for the law, should be able to rise above the personal consideration of whether they like the James Hoffa caricature that has been drawn for them by those representatives of the news media who have succumbed to Bobby Kennedy's hate-Hoffa crusade.

The issues involved in the Hoffa case transcend personalities, for whenever the law is perverted it threatens not only its immediate victims but also the very pillars of free government.



Daniel B. Maher, long-time attorney for Teamster General President James R. Hoffa, delivered the following address before more than 3100 job stewards of Teamster Joint Council No. 43, Sunday, March 12, 1967.

Hoffa Nation's First Political Prisoner In Two Generations

I am very proud to be among the friends of Jimmy Hoffa. Still prouder am I that I am numbered among the friends of Jimmy Hoffa.

On Tuesday, March 7, 1967, the manacles were placed on the first political prisoner in this country's history in the past two generations.

It was my sad privilege to be the last friendly person whose hand was gripped by him. As he passed through the U.S. Marshal's office, I leaned over and whispered to him.

"Jimmy, I will never give up until you are free."

He clasped my hand with that vice-like grip of his, and he said to me—and these were the last words he spoke as a free man:

"Thanks Danny, you won't be alone." And now I know that I am not alone. Looking at your eager faces I know what Jimmy meant when he said:

"Danny, you won't be alone." Nor will all of us be alone because when this travesty of justice, this miscarriage of the law, is told to the American people in a way wherein the truth is revealed, then there will be uncounted legions standing with us, because at times, justice may seem to falter, but never does it fail. To understand the depth of my feelings in this matter, I must tell you something about myself. Because the way a man thinks and the way his opinions are formed, are the sum total of his heritage, his environment, and his experience.

Where Men Breathe Free

I am a child of two immigrants who came to this country at the turn of the century to flee the oppression endured by their people for over 700 years. They were lured to this country by the light that shines from the Statue of Liberty. And they were beckoned here by the message that that light proclaims to all the world, to all the downtrodden, to come to the land where men breathe free.

At 10 years of age, in 1880, my mother worked in a textile mill, 72 hours a week, for the equivalent of \$1.25 a week. My father, in the same year, at 12 years of age, worked as a chipper in an iron foundry for an additional 25 cents a week.

Those things are not common today, in fact, they scarcely exist, and the reason



... in 1953, Vice President Hoffa at an IBT general executive board meeting.

that they do not exist is because there were men who lived and men who thought like Jimmy Hoffa does.

The first act of violence I ever experienced was when I was about three or four years old. I saw a man unmercifully beaten by three strike breakers from a factory across the street from where I lived.

I have seen wives, the mother's of children, trudging off to the mills to put bread on the table for their children when their husbands were stricken ill, or disabled, because there was no such thing as compensation then for the injured or the ill, or the disabled.

That is not true anymore, because there were men who lived, who thought and acted like Jimmy Hoffa.

In 1932, in the depth of the depression, I saw men with families—who considered themselves fortunate—take a job at \$10 a week and then have their pay cut to \$9 a week.

Betrayed by a Handshake

I organized a union in 1932. I know what recrimination and retaliation from management means and I am happy to say that I also learned how to respond to it.

As a child I was taught the principles of American Government and what freedom really meant. I was taught that as well and as diligently as I was taught my prayers.

Now, with that background, I will give you some facts and some opinions.

The greatest man who ever lived was betrayed by a kiss. The name of the betrayer was Judas Iscariot.

The greatest labor leader in American history was betrayed by a handshake accepted by him as that of friendship from a fellow member of his union.

The good book tells us that Judas cast away the 30 pieces of silver and then had the decency to go out and hang himself. Someday, somewhere, and sometime, we will wrest the truth from the betrayer of Jimmy Hoffa. We consign him for the moment to the wretchedness of his own conscience.

I am not going to recount to you the trial of Jimmy Hoffa. What I am going to tell you are simple, naked, unassailable facts that are on the records of three courts in this country.

There are certain things in the American way of life that are basic. There is nothing difficult about the basic problems of the law. We all have the right to due process which simply means, fairness by the government in the treatment of a citizen.

We have the right to our counsel and the right to talk with them freely and without interference, just as we talk to our rabbi, minister, priest, or doctor.

We have the right to subpoena witnesses in our defense.

What I now tell you are facts that are supported by affidavits. Facts which we have learned since the trial, and facts which will demonstrate that the so-called trial of Jimmy Hoffa was nothing other than a political assassination.

On December 18, 1964, we filed an affidavit in the court in Chattanooga, which stated that one Sidney Simpson, who was a cell mate of Partin in Baton Rouge, had information that Partin was addicted to heroin during the years in question. Simpson had been subpoenaed as a witness in Chattanooga. He arrived there. He went to Partin's hotel. In the presence of two

... early in the game, Hoffa questioned National Cash Register representative, upon installing mechanized book-keeping in Detroit.



deputy United States Marshals. He was told to say nothing, when he was interviewed by defense counsel. He refused to talk.

Now this Simpson swore he had actually seen Partin inject dope into his body. He had seen the hypodermic syringes. He had seen the heroin capsules or powders, and Partin had admitted to Simpson that he was a dope addict and that the FBI had helped him get off the dope.

Simpson also swore that when he was in the cell with Partin, after some three days on some other charges, Partin said:

"I know a way to get out of here. They want Jimmy Hoffa more than they want me."

Simpson said to him, "What do you know about Jimmy Hoffa?"

Partin said, "What I don't know, I can make up."

Every Plan

This information came to us in September, some three or four months after the conviction. We submitted it to the court immediately. A hearing to prove those charges was requested and denied. That case is now pending in the Sixth Circuit.

In November of 1964, we obtained actual reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These actual notes from the Department of Justice showed that from January 1963 prior to Jimmy's indictment, and until October of 1963, the Department of Justice had a man in the office of Mr. Osborn, in Nashville, who was Jimmy's local counsel, and he was reporting to the FBI and one Walter Sheridan, a special assistant to the Attorney General. Every single plan, every single scrap of informa-

... always a favorite with the youngsters, Hoffa in 1954 presented plaque to Teamster-sponsored hockey team.



... in 1957, Hoffa delivers his acceptance speech to delegates who had just elected him General President of the Teamsters.

tion was passed through that office.

We filed this information in the courts in 1964, December 18th. We requested a hearing to prove these charges. The hearing was denied. That case is now pending in the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

In December of 1966, we obtained information that not only did they have a spy in the office of defense counsel, but that all through 1963 before and after the indictment, the Department of Justice agents were not only tapping the telephones of Mr. Hoffa and his counsel, but they were actually bugging the conference rooms where the lawyers were discussing the case and interviewing their clients. This information did not come from any crackpots. The persons who heard the tapes of those telephone conversations and personal consultations between Jimmy and his lawyer were a retired Chief of Detectives of Huntington, West Virginia; a Captain of Police named Albert Payden, of Huntington, West Virginia, who is a graduate of the FBI Police Academy; and a Mr. Cole, who was former Director of Personnel for the City of Huntington.

A Wiretapper

These men heard those tapes played. These men made affidavits that they had heard the tapes played. Everything that they said they heard on the tapes actually occurred because the attorneys with whom Jimmy was speaking at the time have all recalled and stated in affidavits that those exact conferences occurred.

Scarcely two months ago, we found an informer and a wire tapper for the FBI. His name is Benjamin Nichols. He, in an affidavit, swore he had installed the elec-



... in 1961, unanimously reelected, General President Hoffa outlined bold plans for national bargaining.

tronic transmitters in the rooms of Mr. Hoffa and his counsel in the Hotel Patten in Chattanooga; that he put taps on their telephone lines and put tape recorders downstairs so they could hear everything that was going on. And I want to tell you this—we have waited for six weeks expecting and hoping that the government would disavow or deny that this man Nichols was an FBI informer. On Friday, of this week, the Government filed a paper in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in which they said, "Yes, he was an informer, but he didn't inform in this case."

On February 13, 1967, the Solicitor General of the United States, in a paper filed in the United States Supreme Court, admitted that government agents had listened to conversations between Chuckie O'Brien and the late Jim Haggerty.

Chuckie O'Brien was then the chief investigator for Mr. Hoffa. He was reporting his activities to both Mr. Hoffa and Mr. Haggerty. That has been brought to the attention of the courts in Chattanooga.

A few days before Mr. Hoffa's trial began, one of the persons who became a juror, expressed the opinion to his co-workers that if he got on the jury he would get Hoffa, and that he would see that Hoffa got what was coming to him, and that Hoffa was guilty as far as he was concerned.

About a month after the trial he expressed gratification that he accomplished what he had set out to do. He said:

"I told you he was guilty and I meant what I said before, when I told you, if I got a chance, I was going to get him and I did my part and it was worth it." He said that to four employees of the Dupont Plant out-

side of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Men who are not Teamsters. Men who have no interest in this litigation, and men who are interested only in seeing that the facts are brought before the people.

Another juror did substantially the same thing. I can't, because of time limitations, recite the facts of all these things. But this same juror expressed gratification that he had been able to convict Mr. Hoffa, and one of the most sordid parts of this whole thing is that in sworn affidavits, we have charged that that jury which was supposedly impartial, that was supposed to perform its oath as jurors, was furnished with prostitutes and liquor by a United States Marshal. This was called to the attention of the court over 14 months ago. We asked for a hearing to prove those charges. No hearing was given. That case is pending in the Sixth Circuit.

What I have just said is the story of how government agents deprived Jimmy Hoffa of every trace of the most sacred rights possessed by an American Citizen. And I think it is time for us to start asking some questions of the men in Government. Indeed, it is long past the time.

Since when, in free America, can an American citizen be made the subject of a declared national policy that that citizen should go to jail?

This was asserted in 1957 and repeated in 1960.

Seeking a Charge

Since when, in a free America, can persons in high places say they are going to put some person in jail who up to that time

... in 1966, convention delegates adopted the Hoffa program and reelected him again. He and 'Jo' Hoffa are shown as they expressed their appreciation for the honors bestowed upon them.





... 1967, Teamster General President Hoffa begins negotiations with employers for national freight agreement by presenting union proposals during meeting in Washington, D.C.

had committed no offense and then those same men impanel 32 Grand Juries in 32 different cities, hoping to find something that can form the basis of a criminal charge?

Since when, in a free America, may one citizen in a period of seven years be accused of 73 different offenses in seven different cities, tried away from his home before foreign juries, until inevitably the government prosecutors are successful in finding a jury which is willing to render a political verdict?

Since when, in free America, do we turn loose the entire forces of the Government to put one particular citizen in prison because he refuses to submit to unbridled executive powers?

Since when, in a free America, do you establish a special squad in the Department of Justice for the sole purpose of getting one citizen, Jimmy Hoffa.

Isn't this sort of practice foreign to us?

Isn't this the sort of thing that we thought was stamped out in world wars fought in the name of making the world safe for democracy?

And I would like to ask this of men in government:

Who, of you, has done one-tenth as much in raising the living standard of all the people as Jimmy Hoffa has done for his 1,800,000 members?

Is this the reason, men in government, that you seek to destroy him?

We tell you this, men in government, you may try to destroy him, but you will never dishonor him!

In doing what you did to him, men in government, you dishonored only yourselves!

You may think, men in government, that by throwing him in prison you will destroy this Union, but I tell you that there are 100,000 men ready to stand right in his place!

You may seek to destroy Jimmy Hoffa, but I tell you, that Jimmy Hoffa will survive, but the shame of our government will last forever!

And, men in government, you can build those prison walls as high as you like. But you'll never shut out nor will you ever imprison the ideas for which Jimmy Hoffa stood!

As your chairman has stated, I have been through Jimmy's ordeals for 10 years, and in all that time, I have never seen him show the slightest sign of weakness. Always he showed unconquerable firmness and courage.

I know of no man who has given his whole being to the cause of labor as he has done, and the greatest reward that can come to anyone who has made a great sacrifice is the gratitude of those for whom he labored.

So I ask you this, for that great heart that he always gave to all of us, let us give him some of our heart in return.

For all the strength and dedication he has given to us, let us impart some of our strength to him. Go to that altar before which you may have chosen to worship, and pray for him, and when you're praying for him, in the name of God, pray for us too, because if what happened to Jimmy Hoffa in this free country can prevail, it can happen to you and yours, and me and mine.

Let's give him all the fight we can for his freedom. Do it with your money. Do it with your ballots. Do it with your hearts. Talk to your neighbors. Talk to your brothers. Tell them the story of the mockery of justice that was the trial of Jimmy Hoffa, and when we have done this, then and only then, will Jimmy Hoffa be where he rightfully belongs, a free man, among men who are free.

No, Jimmy, you're not alone.

**For
Your**

Information

● Unionism in Government

There are now more than a million federal employees covered by exclusive union recognition contracts in government, according to the Civil Service Commission.

The total is 219,000 more than a year ago and some 300,000 more than two years ago. The million total represents 38 percent of all federal workers.

The number of agreements negotiated by the various unions totals 598, up from 410 in 1965, and 209 in 1964.

● Unemployment Rates

Unemployment rates in the United States and Canada continue to exceed most other major industrial countries in the world, according to the Labor Department.

Joblessness in the U.S. last year averaged 3.9 per cent of the workforce. The rate in Canada was 3.6.

After adjustment to the U.S. definitions, the unemployment rates in other major countries were: Great Britain, 3.4 per cent; Italy, 2.7 per cent; France, 2.4 per cent; Sweden, 1.7 per cent; Japan, 1.1 percent; and Germany, 0.4 per cent.

● RTW Kayoed

The Massachusetts House of Representatives recently rejected by a unanimous vote a proposal to ban union shop agreements in the Bay State.

Voting 210 to 0, the lawmakers rejected the "right-to-work" bill as even the sponsor, a Republican, voted against the measure.

The sponsor said he had introduced the bill only at the request of a constituent.

● Four-Lane Machine

The Government has agreed to underwrite a study to determine whether it is feasible to change a highway building machine to work over 4 lanes instead of 2.

The Economic Development Administration agreed to put up \$35,426 for the study if Industrial Engineering Development, Inc., adds \$8,285.

A prototype of the machine has been used in building several highway, airport runway, and canal jobs. It is presently limited to a 35-foot width. The plan is to modify it to a 54-foot width.

● Numbering People

One of the organizations strongly in favor of a single identifying digit for each citizen is the American Bankers Assn.

The ABA came up with a "survey" result which showed that 83 per cent of 244 organizations polled would favor a uniform nationwide personal identification system.

The digit would serve as Social Security identification, a selective service number, driver's permit number, credit card number, and all the other digital identifications that Americans employ.

● Vending Increases

Vending machines, which accounted for about 24 per cent of total volume of soft drink sales last year, are expected to increase their share of the volume this year.

Soft Drinks, industry publication, reported that a total of 943,000 can and bottle vending machines were on location in 1966—some 31,000 more than in the previous year.

Consumers purchased \$514 million worth of bottled and canned soft drinks from machines in 1966. Paper cup volume, meanwhile, amounted to \$300 million.

● Computer and Taxes

This year for the first time, computers are checking all federal income tax returns, according to Robert L. Jack, assistant commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service.

In discussing the impact of the computer on taxation, Jack made perhaps the understatement of the year when he said enthusiastically:

"An entire, new way of life has been opened up for all of us."

● Lending Law Works

The chairman of the Massachusetts Consumers Council has urged Congress to pass "strong truth-lending legislation," adding that a new interest disclosure law in his state has not hurt legitimate business.

"The banks are really finding that this is helping them," said Edward R. Willett recently. "They were

one of the strong opponents of the law and now they seem to be becoming strong supporters."

● Congressional Secrecy

A compilation by the Congressional Record shows that committees of Congress held 386—some 45 per cent—of their 861 meetings in closed sessions during the first months of this year.

In 1966, committee hearings were closed 42 per cent of the time during the entire session.

The House is more secretive than the Senate. House committees closed their doors to the public 57 per cent of the time while Senate committees met behind closed doors only 28 per cent of the time in the first quarter of this year.

● 'Public Lawyers' Proposed

Ralph Nader, auto industry critic, recently proposed that "public lawyers" be created to defend the interests of consumers.

Noting that "the best legal talent is overweighted on the side of the producers," Nader contended that public lawyers in the private sector would be the best way to assure a strong capitalistic society.

He said, "I fear we're heading for the corporate state—government and business essentially one—unless something like this is established."

● Nebraska Tax Game

Wage earners got it in the neck again recently, this time in Nebraska where the unicameral legislature rearranged the tax laws to the detriment of lower income groups.

Abolished were 4 state taxes, including a levy on intangible property such as securities. Enacted were a new sales tax of 2½ percent to go into effect May 1st, and an income tax starting next year.

● Life Expectancy

The life expectancy at birth of the total United States population in 1965 was 70.2 years, the same as in 1964, according to the Public Health Service.

The measurement represents the average number of years at the time of birth that persons may be expected to live.

Based on the number of deaths in 1965, the average was 66.8 years for men and 73.7 years for women.

The averages were said to be almost identical with those for 1964.

● Medical 'Unfair' List

The Oregon State Building and Construction Trades Council recently passed a unanimous resolu-

tion condemning "unscrupulous" persons in the field of medical care.

The council urged labor organizations to compile an "unfair" list of doctors and hospitals who overcharge patients.

● Bankruptcies Up

The rate of personal bankruptcies continues to increase in the United States, with twice as many bankruptcies being counted last year as there were 10 years ago, and nearly 4 times as many as in 1940.

In 1966, there were 176,000 personal bankruptcies in the nation. Economic observers note that the increase parallels the growth in consumer credit which has zoomed from \$9.2 billion in 1940 to nearly \$95 billion today.

● Students Aid Labor

Students rallied to their support when non-professional employees at Ohio University staged an 11-day strike recently to win a union contract.

The workers shut down the school. They gained union recognition, dues check-off, grievance procedures, and the right to return to the job without discrimination or reprisal.

● Work Stoppages

January-February statistics show that the number of working days lost nationally because of labor-management disputes is about 36 per cent ahead of the same period in 1966.

Department of Labor figures show a total of 2.55 million man days lost in 905 work stoppages in the first 2 months. In January-February of '66, the totals were 1.87 million days lost in 715 disputes.

Contracts covering 3.1 million workers in major industries expire this year, while agreements affecting 1.8 million workers were up last year.

● Daylight Saving

Thirty-nine of the 50 states were scheduled to go on Daylight Saving Time, April 30th.

Of the 11 states not joining the DST parade, Hawaii and Michigan decided to remain on standard time. As April came to a close, there were remote possibilities that Missouri, Alabama, and Florida would adopt DST.

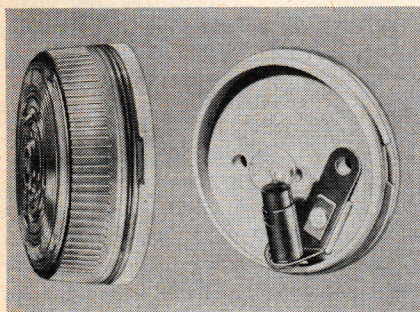
Certain to remain on standard time were Arkansas, Idaho, Tennessee, Georgia, Texas, and Indiana.

Indiana has a special problem because in the past only its western part has changed to DST. But a new federal law requires an entire state to use DST if it does not elect to stay on standard time. Indiana has been trying to get federal okay to keep its old system intact.

WHAT'S NEW?

Plastic Clearance Marker Light

A low silhouette on this all-plastic clearance/marker light make it less susceptible to damage, the manufacturer reports. Three inches in diameter, with high-impact plastic and a fade-proof lens, the light has a snap-on lens design which eliminates the need for fastening devices, retainer rings and gaskets. The lens can be removed with a coin or key,



and only two screws are used for fast installation. Also available is a pocket-size catalog of the firm's lights, mirrors, and reflectors, illustrated with photographs. The booklet tells how all clearance, marker and identification light requirements can be met with only four lights using the same lens and bulb.

Diesel Brake

A new model of the "Jake" brake has been announced for the Series 53 Detroit Diesels. Use of the diesel braking system saves wear on the regular brakes, and makes it possible to use them as a reserve for emergency stops. Actuated by a dash-mounted switch, the engine brake opens the exhaust valves near the top of the compression stroke, thereby liberating much of the compressed air cylinder charge to the exhaust. The net effect is a loss of combustion energy and a braking force. The manufacturer claims the system can keep a 75,000 pound rig under com-

plete control at 19 mph on a 10% grade.

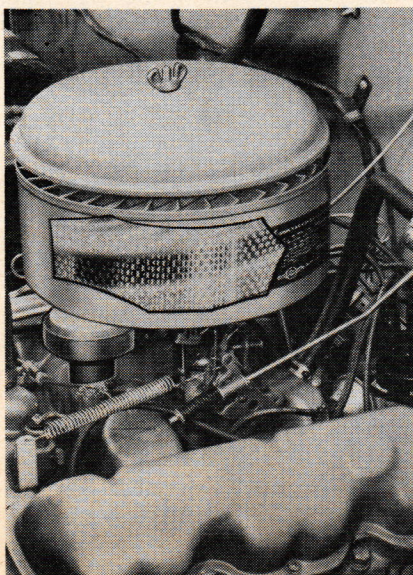
In addition to reducing wear on normal braking systems, the engine brake is said to reduce tire wear, help keep engine temperatures up on long downgrades, skirting the danger of lubrication failure and piston seizing. Blowby of the compressed air cylinder charge into the exhaust system is said to help keep the exhaust system cleaner.

Steering Stabilizer

Greater safety is claimed for a new steering stabilizer which uses tensioned springs to hold the front wheels in alignment even in the event of a blowout. If the steering wheel is released, the springs return the wheels to straight ahead. The stabilizer also is reported to improve handling on rough roads, and extend tire life and alignment maintenance periods. One end of the unit is attached to the wheel backing plate, and the other is welded beneath the axle.

Two-Stage Dry Air Cleaner

Designed primarily for operation where intake air is heavily contaminated, this new 2-stage filter can greatly extend engine life. Based on designs used in mobile heavy construction equipment, it outperforms standard oil-bath cleaners, and takes no more space than standard equipment on gasoline-powered trucks. Conversion takes no more than 20



minutes, the manufacturer says. Operating efficiency comes from centrifugal action in the primary stage. Incoming air is whirled rapidly to help separate dust, in the primary stage, and the second stage is a pleated, embossed, washable filter. Centrifuged dust is ejected automatically, eliminating dust cup servicing.

The manufacturer claims that the unit is 99.9 percent efficient, and will extend periods between servicing 3 to 6 times. Models available for gasoline Ford, IHC, GMC and Chevrolet Trucks.

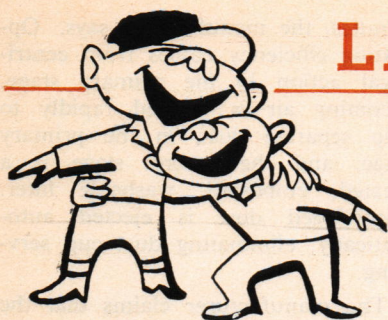
Wheel Bearing Magnet

Metal particles that scour bearing surfaces and shorten bearing life are swept and kept away from the critical surfaces by a magnetic device that fits between the inner and outer axle bearings. This wheel magnet is a strip of spring steel with five nitrile magnets attached. It is curled into a circle, and inserted in the wheel hub between the bearings, where it attracts any ferrous metallic particles. In many cases of bearing failure, it is these particles which have caused the damage.

Benefits claimed for this device over other similar products are the proximity to the bearing, increasing its effectiveness, and the power of its magnets, said to be ten times stronger than earlier magnetic cleaners. One size fits all wheels, including front, drive and trailer, although in tests the manufacturer has found drive axle wheels most susceptible to accumulation of metal particles.

WHAT'S NEW endeavors to keep our readers informed of late developments in fields in which they are interested. Since it is the policy of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER not to advertise any product, trade names and manufacturers are omitted. Interested readers can obtain names of manufacturers by writing THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, 810 Rhode Island Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C. 20018

A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.



LAUGH LOAD

Perfect Reply

In a swank photography studio a society matron was looking at a new picture she'd had taken. "Why, that picture's an outrage!" she stormed. "Now I ask you, does it look like me?"

The suave photographer was flustered for a moment, but quickly regained his composure. "Madam," he said, bowing slightly, "the answer is in the negative."

Drop Dead

At a wedding reception in Charlotte, N. C., a friend of the groom decided to find out whether anyone in the receiving line knew what the hundreds of people filing past were saying. As he moved along, he purred, "My grandmother just died today."

"How nice!" "Thank you so much!" "How sweet of you to say so!" were the responses to his announcement. No one had the slightest idea what he said, least of all the groom, who exclaimed jovially, "It's about time you took the same step, old man!"

Immediate Action

A traveling salesman, held up in the Orkney Islands by a bad storm, telegraphed to his firm in Aberdeen: "Marooned by storm. Wire instructions."

The reply came: "Start summer vacation as of yesterday."

His Mistake

A new member of a certain government bureau made life miserable for his associates by pretending to absolute infallibility. One day, however, he startled his co-workers by admitting that once he had been wrong.

"You wrong?" exclaimed one of his listeners.

"Yes," replied the infallible man. "Once I thought I was wrong when I wasn't."

Newer Model

The sweet young thing was upset when her boy friend did not help her into his car. "Where," she asked, "is your chivalry?"

And the young man said, "Didn't you notice? I traded it in for a Buick."

Prayer

During evening devotions in a boys' summer camp, a counselor was startled to hear this prayer from a 12-year-old:

"O God, we thank Thee for every blessing. We are grateful for the birds and the bees and the flowers—they mean so much to those who teach us about them. Amen."

One of Those Days

A railroad engineer got up on the wrong side of the bed one morning. The water for his shower was cold. His shoelace broke. At breakfast his toast was burned. His car wouldn't start and he had to take a taxi to the yards. He was late, so when he started his train he speeded it up to 90 miles an hour. Just as he swung around a curve, he saw another train coming straight at him—and on the same track. He heaved a big sigh and, turning to the fireman, said, "Did you ever have one of those days when just everything goes wrong?"

Don't Worry

On a crowded streetcar, a passenger apologetically handed the conductor a five-dollar bill, saying, "I'm afraid I haven't a nickel."

"Don't worry," the conductor assured him grimly. "In a minute you'll have 99."

Wrong Guy

It was a cold November day and the football stadium was jammed. High up in the stands an alumnus, more than slightly inebriated, kept

standing up and calling, "Hey, Gus," and each time a man down in the third row would ceremoniously stand up and doff his hat.

After many calls of "Hey, Gus," the gentleman in the third row shouted in a thick voice, "Now quit yelling at me! I'm tired of standing up, and besides my name ain't Gus."

Who's Who?

An old farmer and his wife were in the big city on their first visit and were in the great art gallery where some of the world's greatest paintings hung. They came to one great picture which portrayed a lovely young woman astride a fine horse. The title of the picture was "Beauty and the Beast."

"It says it's called 'Beauty an' the Beast,'" said the wife after putting on her glasses to read the title.

"Uh huh," grunted the old man. "An' that there hawss is sure enough a beauty, too!"

With a Toothpick

A man returned to his office one Monday morning showing signs of a very strenuous week-end. One of his good friends found him hunched over his desk with his head buried in his arms.

"What in heaven's name have you been doing?" asked the friend.

"Fishing through the ice," groaned the sufferer.

"Fishing through the ice! For what?"

"Cherries," was the answer.

Through Channels

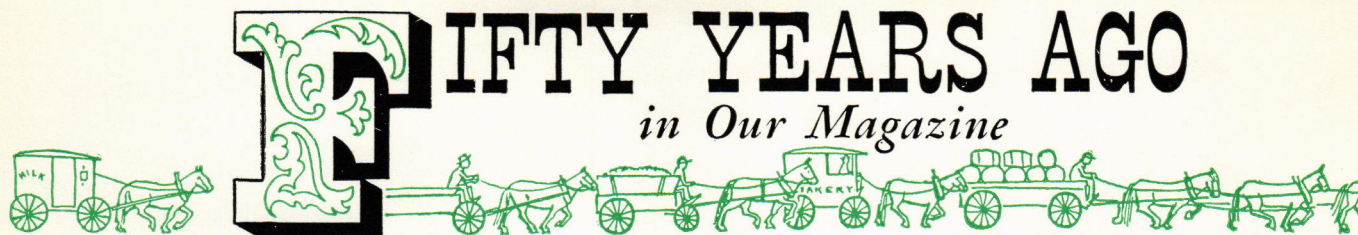
Boss: "Jones, I understand you've been going over my head."

Jones (meekly): "Not that I know of sir."

Boss: "Isn't it true that you've been praying for a raise?"

No Telling

A lady in our town who may be best described as a perpetual talker was asked by one of her long-suffering neighbors if she ever thought about what she was going to say before saying it. "Why, no," said the lady solemnly. "How on earth could I know what I think about a thing until I've heard what I have to say on the subject?"



Vol. XIV

(From the May, 1917, issue of the TEAMSTER)

Number 5

Safeguards for Labor in War Asked

England's Experience Proves the Need For Adequate Rest, Conciliation Committees

The spontaneous manifestation of loyalty displayed by the trade union movement, both in its pre-war declaration and in the statements of trade union leaders and union bodies since war was declared, has undoubtedly left a very favorable impression upon public opinion. It should not afford grounds, however, for those inimical or indifferent to the interests of labor, to read into labor's loyal attitude a tacit surrender of those inherent rights and constitutional safeguards which labor, in pledging its unswerving service to the nation in time of crisis, had no intention of relinquishing.

All this is brought home very clearly in an article which appeared in "The New Republic" recently. We quote it chiefly because it apprehends with unusual clearness obstacles which may hamper the efficient co-operation of the trade unions in the industrial service required of them and also presents means by which such obstacles may be offset. It reads:

"Mr. Gompers has repeatedly assured the country of the loyalty of labor. Recently he recommended that the council of national defense should 'issue a statement to employers and employees in our industrial plants and transportation systems advising that neither employers nor employees shall endeavor to take advantage of the country's necessities to change existing standards.' With singular unanimity the press has magnified this recommendation into a guarantee against strikes and all forms of industrial unrest.

"On March 28 the New York State Federation of Labor, speaking 'for the men and women, aye, and the children of labor * * * who will cheerfully make not only this, but other sacrifices on our country's altar,' gave advance approval to the suspension of 'those statutes that safeguard our industrial population.'

A few days later a bill appeared in the State assembly designed to sweep away all restrictions, not only upon the employment of men, but also upon the hours and night work of women and children. This is sheer bathos of misguided sentiment.

The experience of England proves that men who work overtime and especially those who sacrifice their one day of rest in seven suffer a steady loss of productive capacity. The records of the English factory inspectors show that for the coldly practical purpose of sustained output, night work for women and children is bad policy.

"We shall blunder seriously if we proceed on the assumption that our factory laws were designed to hamper employers in the efficient conduct of their business. They are founded not on sentiment, but on science and economic intelligence.

"As precautionary measures against labor unrest and deterioration we venture the following suggestions:

"1. Conciliation or adjustment committees should be established in all government plants and in all private plants under contract with the government. Upon these commit-

tees employers and employees should have equal representation. It would be their duty to deal with disputes at the original point of friction. In case of their inability to bring about a satisfactory adjustment appeal should be taken to a conciliation board expressly provided by the council of national defense.

"2. A health conservation board, corresponding to the general munitions board announced last Tuesday by the council of national defense, is imperatively needed to supervise health conditions in government plants and to cooperate with similar State boards in the regulation of private plants under contract with the government.

Letter Warns of Danger To Democracy in Draft

Within the last year a new menace to labor and to democracy has arisen. It is compulsory military service. Many men who are patriotic and disinterested are mistakenly standing for compulsory military service. Others, who are not so patriotic or disinterested, are also standing for it. I wonder if either of these groups, I wonder if you yourself have thought out what compulsory military service has meant to Europe, and what it will mean to the United States, and especially to the labor movement?

Whether we call it democracy or liberty, the best thing we have here in America is a national ideal toward which the progressive forces, and especially the labor movement, are constantly working. This

ideal is that the citizen shall have the most possible freedom and initiative in thought and action and the best possible opportunity to make a living; and, at the same time, to develop along natural and constructive lines.

If the fight for democracy is to be won in this country we have got to keep one thought clear and one principle sacred. The initiative and independence of the average man must be protected. It is the sole foundation of our democracy. The moment you find the American citizen disciplined to authority and trained to look for leadership to a superior class, at that moment you have lost democracy and with it all that is vital or valuable in American life.

Membership at 75,000 High!

During the month of April we received per capita tax on seventy-five thousand members—a new high record for the International Union. We issued about twenty charters to new unions during the month. We expect perhaps that about one-half of those new charters will be surrendered inside the

year, due to the fact that just as soon as men become organized into a union, and often before they are thoroughly organized, they want to double their wages and insist on fighting, with the result that the union is bursted up, leaving no chance to organize again in that territory for several years.

